The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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Select Miscellany.

The Condemned Sentinel.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

A cold, stormy night, in the month of March, 1807, Marshal Lefebre, with twenty-seven thousand French troops, had invested Dantzic, which city was garrisoned by seventeen thousand Russian and Prussian soldiers; and these, together with twenty or thirty thousand well armed citizens, presented nearly double the force which could be brought to the assault. So there was need of the utmost vigilance on the part of the sentinels, for a desperate sortie from the garrison, made unawares, might have proved calamitous.

At midnight Jerome Dubois was placed upon one of the most important posts in the advance line of pickets, it being upon a narrow strip of land raised above the marshy flat, called the peninsula of Nehrung. For more than an hour he paced his lonesome beat without hearing anything more than the moaning of the wind and the driving of the rain. At length, however, another sound broke upon his ear. He stopped and listened, and presently called, "who is there?"

The only answer was a moaning sound. He called again, and this time he heard something like the cry of a child; and pretty soon an object came towards him out from the darkness. With a quick, emphatic movement he brought his musket to the charge, and ordered the intruder to halt.

"Mercy!" exclaimed a childish voice. "Don't shoot me! I am Natalie. Don't you know me?"

"*Grand dieu!*" cried Jerome, elevating the muzzle of his piece, and taking a step forward. "It is our little daughter?"

"Yes, and you are good Jerome. Oh, you will come and help mama! Come! come! come—she is dying!"

It was certainly Natalie, a little child only eight years old, daughter of Lisette Vailant. Lisette was the wife of Pierre Vailant, a sergeant in Jerome's own regiment, and was with the army in capacity of nurse.

"*Par bleu!*" how is this, my child," said Jerome dropping the butt of his musket to the ground, and taking the little one by the arm. "What is it about your mother?"

"Oh! good Jerome, you can hear her now. Hark!"

The sentinel bent his ear to the ground, but could hear only the wind and the rain.

"Mama is in the dreadful mud," said the child, "and is dying. She is not far away. Oh, I can hear her crying!"

By degrees Jerome gathered from Natalie that her father had taken her out with him in the morning, and that in the evening when the storm came on, her mother came after her. The sergeant had offered to send a man back to camp with his wife, but she preferred to return alone feeling sure that she should meet with no trouble. The way however had become dark and uncertain, and she had lost the path, wandered off to the edge of the morass, where she sank into the soft mud.

"Oh, good Jerome," cried the little one, seizing the man's hand, "can't you hear her? She will die if you do not come and help her."

At that moment the sentinel fancied he heard the wail of the unfortunate. What should he do? Lisette, the good, the beautiful, the tender-hearted Lisette, was in mortal danger, and it was in his power to save her. It was not in his heart to withstand the pleadings of the child. He could go and rescue the nurse, and return to his post without detection. At all events, he could not refuse the childish pleader.

"Give me your hand, Natalie. I'll go with you."

With a cry of joy the child sprang to the soldier's side, and when she had secured his hand she hurried him along towards the place where she had left her mother. It seemed a long distance to Jerome, and once he stopped as though he would turn back. He did not fear death; but he feared dishonor.

"Hark!" uttered the child.

The soldier listened, and plainly heard the voice of the suffering woman calling for help. He hesitated no longer. On he hastened, through the storm, and finally found Lisette sunk to her arm pits in the soft morass. Fortunately a tuft of long grass had been within her reach, by which means she had held her head above the fatal mud. It was no easy matter to extricate her from the miry pit, as the workman had to be very careful that he did not himself lose his footing. At length, however, she was drawn forth, and Jerome led her towards his post.

"Who comes there?" cried a voice from the gloom.

"*Juste ciel!*" gasped Jerome, stopping and trembling from head to foot.

"What is it?' asked Lisette,

"*Grand dieu!*" I have been longer away than I thought," answered the soldier. "It took me a long time to get you out."

"Who comes there?" repeated the voice.

Jerome heard the click of a musket lock, and he knew that a sentinel had been stationed at the post he had left. The relief had come while he had been absent.

"Friends, with the countersign!" he answered, to the last call of the new sentinel.

He was ordered to advance, and when he had given the countersign he found himself in the presence of the officer of the guard. In a few hurried words he told his story, and had the officer been alone he might have allowed the matter to rest where it was; but there were others present—some of the sentinels who had been relieved—and with so many such a secret would not be safe. Jerome did not even think of such a thing; but when ordered to give up his musket he obeyed without a murmur, and silently accompanied the officer to the camp, where he was put in irons, and placed under guard.

On the following morning Jerome Dubois was brought before a court martial charged with having deserted his post. He confessed that he was guilty, and then permission was granted him to tell his own story.

He told how the little child had fallen upon him in the storm, and how she plead for her dying mother. At first he had resisted the impulse—he would have died readily to save Lisette, but he feared dishonor. The child still plead and finally the thought of the poor woman—the woman who had done so much for the comfort of his regiment—suffering the tortures of a lingering death in the dreadful morass, was more than he could bear. He had not meant to be gone long; he had not known how far away he was; but he was farther than he expected. He knew he had done wrong, but might not the peculiarity of the circumstances be allowed to mitigate the offence. Was there a true hearted man in the regiment who would not have done the same, similarly situated?

The court could do nothing but pass sentence of death; but the members thereof signed a petition praying that Jerome Dubois might be pardoned; and this petition was sent to the chief of the brigade, and through him to the chief of division, by whom it was endorsed, and sent up to the marshal.

Lefebvre was kind and generous to his soldiers almost to a fault, but he could not overlook so grave an error as that which had been committed by Dubois. The orders given to the sentinel had been very simple; and foremost, of very necessity, was the order forbidding him to leave his post until properly relieved. To a certain extent the safety of the whole army rested upon the shoulders of each individual sentinel, and especially upon those who, at night were posted nearest the lines of the enemy.

"I am sorry," said the gray haired old warrior, as he folded up the petition and handed it back to the officer who had presented it. "I am sure that the man meant no wrong, and yet a great wrong was done. He knew what he was doing—he ran the risk—he was detected—he has been tried and condemned, and he must suffer."

They asked Lefebvre if he would see the condemned.

"No, no!" the marshal cried quickly. "Should I see him, and listen to one half of his story, I might pardon him: and that must not be done. Let him die that thousands may be saved."

The time fixed for the execution of Dubois was the morning succeeding the day of his trial. The result of the interview with Marshal Lefebvre was made known to him, and he was not at all disappointed. He blamed no one, and was only sorry that he had not died upon the battle field.

"I have tried to be a good soldier," he said to his captain, who came to visit him after the marshal's decision was known, "and I have intended to do my duty. I know that according to military rules I must die, but I hope that my companions will remember me with kindness and compassion. I feel that I have done no crime that should leave a stain upon my name."

The captain took his hand, and assured him that his name should be held in respect, and that his memory should be held in love.

Towards evening Pierre Vaillant, with his wife and child, were admitted to see the prisoner. This was a visit which Jerome would gladly have dispensed with, as his feelings were already wrought up to a pitch that almost unmanned him; but he braced himself for the interview, and would have stood it like a hero had not little Natalie, in the eagerness of her love and gratitude, thrown herself upon his bosom and offered to die in his stead. This tipped the brimming cup, and tears flowed freely. Pierre and Lisette knew not what to say. They wept, and they prayed; and they would have willingly died for the noble fellow who had been thus condemned; but alas! they could give him no help.

Later in evening came a companion who if he lived, would at sometime return to Jerome's boyhood home. First, the condemned thought of his widowed mother, and he sent her a message of love and devotion. Then he thought of a brother and sister. And finally he spoke of one—a bright-eyed maid—whose vine-clad cot stood upon the banks of the Suzon—one whom he had loved with a love such as only great hearts can feel.

"Oh, my God!" he cried, bowing his head upon his clasped hands, "you need not tell them a falsehood; but if the thing is possible, let them believe that I fell in battle!"

His companion promised that he would do all he could; and, if the truth could not be kept back, it should be so faithfully told that the name of Jerome Dubois should not bear dishonor in the minds of those who had loved him in other days.

Morning came, dull and gloomy, with driving sleet and snow, and at an early hour Jerome Dubois was led forth to meet his fate. The place of execution had been fixed upon a low, barren spot towards the sea, and thither his division was being marched to witness the fearful punishment. They had gained not more than half the distance when the sound of a strange commotion broke upon the wintry air, and very shortly an aide-de-camp came dashing to the side of the chief of the brigade, with the cry:

"A sortie! A sortie! The enemy are out in force. Let this thing be stayed. The marshal directs that you face about and advance upon the peninsula!"

In an instant all was changed in that division, and the brigadier, who had temporary command, thundered forth his orders for the countermarch. The gloom was dissipated, and with glad hearts the soldiers turned from thoughts of the execution of a brave comrade to thoughts of meeting the enemy; for already the sound of a battle was heard upon the out-posts and they very well knew if the Russians and Prusians had decided to make an attack, it would be in full force and of a desperate character.

"What shall we do with the prisoner?" asked the sergeant who had charge of the guard.

"Lead him back to the camp," said the captain.

The direction was very simple, but the execution thereof was not to be so easy; for hardly had the words escaped the captain's lips when a squadron of Prussian cavalry came dashing directly towards them. The division was quickly formed into four hollow squares, while the guard that had charge of the prisoner found themselves obliged to flee.

"In God's name," cried Jerome, "cut my bonds, and let me die like a soldier!"

The sergeant quickly cut the cord that bound his elbows behind him, and then dashed towards the point where his own company was stationed. The rattle of musketry had commenced, and the Prussians were vainly endeavoring to break the squares of French troops. Jerome Dubois looked about him for some weapon with which to arm himself, and presently he saw a Prussian officer, not far of, reeling in his saddle as though he had been wounded. With a quick bound he reached the spot, pulled the dying officer from his seat, seized the heavy sabre, leaped into the empty saddle, and dashed away from a full platoon of the enemy that was charging down towards him.

Dubois was fully resolved that he would sell his life on that day—sell it in behalf of France—and sell it as dearly as possible. But he was not needed where he was. He knew that the Prussians could not break those hollow squares, so he rode away thinking to join the French cavalry, with whom he could rush into the deepest danger. Supposing that the heaviest fighting must be upon the Nebrung, he reined his horse in that direction, and when he reached it he found that he had not been mistaken. Upon a slight eminence towards Hagelsburg the enemy had planted a battery of heavy guns, supported by two regiments of infantry, and already, with shot and shell, immense damage had been done.

Lefebvre rode up shortly after this battery had opened, and very quickly made up his mind that it must be taken at all hazards.

"Take that battery," he said to a colonel of calvary, "and the battle is ours."

Dubois heard the order, and saw the necessity. Here was danger enough, surely; and, determined to be the first at the battery, he kept as near to the leader as he dared to. Half the distance had been gained when from the hill came a storm of iron that plowed deeply into the ranks of the French.

The colonel fell, his body literally torn to pieces by a shell that exploded against his bosom. The point upon the peninsula now reached by the head of the assaulting column was not more than a hundred yards wide, and it was literally a path of death, as the fire of twelve heavy guns turned upon it. The colonel had fallen, and very soon three other officers went down, leaving the advance without a commissioned leader. The way was becoming blocked up with dead men and dead horses, and the head of the column stopped and wavered.

Lefebvre, from his elevated post, saw this, and his heart throbbed painfully. If that column were routed, and the Russian infantry charged over the peninsula.

But—see! A man in the uniform of a French private, mounted upon a powerful horse caparisoned in the trapping of a Prussian staff officer, with his head bare, and a bright sabre swinging in his hand, rushes to the front, and urges the column forward. His words are fiery, and his look is dauntless.

"*For France and for Lefebvre!*" the strange horseman cries, waving his sword aloft, and pointing towards the battery. "Our father will weep if we lose this day?"

The brave troopers, thus led by one who feared not to dash forward where the shot fell thickest, gave an answering shout, and pressed on, caring little for the rain of death so long as they had a living leader to follow. Hoping that he might take the battery, and yet courting death, Jerome Dubois spurred on. The bursting shells threw the dirt in clouds about him, and the plunging shot plowed up the earth in deep furrows even beneath the very feet of his horse. The daring thus displayed inspired his followers, and finally the troop came upon the battery like a host of demons. It was not in the power of the cannoneers to withstand the shock, and the Russian infantry that came to their support were swept away like chaff. The battery was quickly captured, and when the guns had been trained upon those who had shortly before been their masters, the fortune of the day was decided. The Russians and the Prussian—"horse, foot, and dragoons"—such as were not taken prisoners, made the best of their way back into Dantzic, having lost much more than they had gained.

Jerome Dubois returned to the guard-house, and gave himself up to the officer in charge. First a surgeon was called to dress several wounds which he had received. Next his colonel was called to see what should be done with him. The colonel applied to the chief of brigade, and the chief of brigade applied to the chief of division, and the chief of division applied to Marshal Lefebvre.

"What shall we do with Jerome Dubois?"

"God bless him!" cried the old veteran, who had heard the whole story; "I'll pardon him to-day; and to-morrow I'll promote him!"

And Jerome Dubois, in time, went himself to see the loved ones in Burgundy, and when he went he wore the uniform of a captain.

A REMARKABLE CUP—ITS HISTORY—ANOTHER CENTENNIAL CURIOSITY.

We were shown a few days since, by Capt. W. A Cumming, of this city, a most remarkable cup. It was made of horn, is lined with silver and banded near the bottom with a strip of the same precious metal. The inside is much worn and battered, and a crack, extending nearly to the bottom, is noticeable. It is also somewhat worm-eaten at the bottom, but is still in a condition to be used. In dimentions it is about three and a-half inches in height, one and one-half inch in diameter at the bottom (which is narrowed down) and two-and-a-half inches at the top. This cup has had a very strange and eventful existence, and we will try and trace out its history for the benefit of our readers. It was used through the Revolutionary war by William Cumming, the grandfather of Capts. W. A. and J. D. Cumming, and Mr. Preston Cumming, who was an officer in the Continental service. In his custody it passed through the battles of Trenton, Princeton and Brandywine, and also figured in the Southern campaign at Camden, Cowpens, King's Mountain and Guilford Court-house. In the war of 1812 it also played its part, being used at the mouth of the Cape Fear River by James F. and John R. Cumming, sons of William Cumming; and during the late war, Wm. H. Cumming, another of the sons of Wm. Cumming, into whose hands it had fallen, carried it for a short time, but owing to his advanced age was compelled to retire from the service, when it descended to his three sons, by whom it was borne throughout the fiercely contested struggle for Southern independence. What is considered as a remarkable coincidence connected with the cup is the fact that a grandfather of its present owner, his two sons, and three grand-sons, all successfully held it in three wars, in the same place, viz: at the mouth of the Cape Fear River.

This somewhat extraordinary relic of the olden time is intended, we learn, to be used as a drinking cup by the speakers on the stand at the approaching Centennial Celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, which will add another link to the chain of remarkable historical events in which it has figured.—*Star.*

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

An act to incorporate the Historical Society of North Carolina:

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. The following named persons, viz: William A. Graham, William Hooper, Thomas Atkinson, Charles Phillips, Fordyce M. Hubbard, Charles F. Deems, Braxton Craven, William H. Battle, Mathias E. Manly, Bartholomew Moore, Richmond M. Pearson, Edwin G. Reade, Nereus Mendenhall, John H. Wheeler, Zebulon B. Vance, Calvin H. Wiley, George Davis, William Eaton, Richard B. Creecy, Gen. D. H. Hill, S. D. Pool, W. C. Kerr, Wm. Shakespeare Harris, K. P. Battle, G. D. Bernheim, Geo. V. Strong, Cyrus L. Hunter and Cornelia Phillips Spencer, their associates and successors, are created a body corporate, under the name of the Historical Society of North Carolina, with the powers conferred on corporations by the 26th chapter of Battle's Revisal, entitled "Corporations," as well as those conferred by this act.

Sec. 2. The first meeting of the members of said corporation shall be held at such time and place as the three first named in this act or either of them shall designate, at which meeting three shall be a quorum for the transaction of all business.

Sec. 3. Said corporation shall have power to make such rules, regulations and by-laws, in regard to the meeting of its members and the terms of their admission, the mode of voting, the functions of its officers, the number requisite to form a quorum, and all other matters relating to the government of the corporation, as may be deemed proper, not inconsistent with the laws of the land.

Sec. 4. The said corporation shall have authority to acquire such real and personal property as may be proper for carrying out the objects of its creation, especially books, manuscripts, documents, papers and memorials of whatever kind, relating to the history of this State, particularly those possessed by the late Historical Society of North Carolina. It shall likewise be authorized to accept donations of money or property, for the purpose of enabling it to prosecute researches into said history and make publications relating thereto.

Sec. 5. The officer in charge of the Capitol shall be authorized to furnish said society a room in said building for the safe keeping of the books, papers and effects of the society, *provided*, that this can be done without inconvenience to any officer of the State, or to any officers or committees of the General Assembly.

Sec. 6. This Act shall be in force from its ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified the 22nd day of March, 1875.

Jno. C. Breckenridge is spoken of as a dying man. Majestic in appearance, unattainable in disposition, he was the perfect embodiment of the noble, chivalric Southern gentleman.

Time may be redeemed as it is passing, but never when it is gone by.

LIFE IN NAPLES.

Every mule wears hundreds of buttons and little jingling bells. The carriages creak as if creaking was the object of their construction. The sellers of newspapers, and, in general, all itinerant traders, shout in the most astonishing manner. Every tradesman at the door of his shop, or over his stall, makes a pompous programme of his rich merchandise, begging every stranger to purchase. The seller of scapularies, without knowing anything of your country or religion, fixes his amulet on your neck, while the shoe-black, no matter whether your boots are dim or shiny, rubs them over with his varnish, with or without your consent. The flower-seller, who carries bundles of roses and orange blossoms, adorns your hat, your button-holes and your pockets, without ever asking your permission. The lemonade maker comes out with a flowing glass, which he places to your lips. Scarcely have freed yourself from his importunity, when another tormentor approaches you with hot cakes, fried in oil, which he asks you to eat whether you will or not. The children, accustomed to mendicity, although their plumpness and good humor are indicative of proper feeling, seize you by the knees, and will not allow you to advance until you have given them some money. The fisherman draws near with a costume the color of seaweed, bare-footed, his trousers tucked up and exposing his brown legs, his head covered with a brown cap, his blue shirt unbuttoned, opening oyster and other shell-fish, and presenting them to you as if by your orders. The cicerone goes before and displays his eloquence, interlarded with innumerable phrases in all languages, and full of anachronisms and falsehoods, historical and artistic. If you dismiss him, if you say his servicers are useless, he will talk of the peril you are in of losing your purse or your life from not having listened to his counsel, or been attentive to his astonishing knowledge. Do not fancy that you can get out of all this by being in a carriage. I have never seen people jump upon a carriage more more quickly, or stand upon the step, or follow clinging to the back, or to any part, regardless of your displeasure. But if you have the air of a newly-arrived traveller, they will not annoy you with their wares, but will force you to engage a carriage of their choosing. In half a second you are surrounded with vehicles, which encompass you like serpents, at the risk of crushing you, whose drivers speak all at once, a distracting and frightful jargon, offering, to take you to Posillippa, to Baice, to Pozzuoli, to Castellamare, to Sorrento, to Cumæ, to the end of creation.

SKETCH OF THE LATE JAMES T. MOREHEAD, Sr.

From the *North State* of last week we clip the following brief sketch of Mr. Morehead, written by one who knew him well:

Mr. Morehead belonged to the past age. For one so long and so honorably distinguished in professional and public life, it is fitting that we recall some of the prominent points in his character and career. In mental and moral culture, in his sense of honor, and in his manners, he was a gentleman of the old school. In his profession he was laborious and faithful to his clients; well learned in the law; observant of those amenities of the bar which made the practice agreeable to his brethren; as an advocate, original, interesting, and, as occasion required, rising into those higher flights of eloquence which stirred men's souls. Occasionally called into the legislatures of the State and the nation his course was marked by sound judgment, independence of thought and act, and honor above reproach or suspicion.

Mr. Morehead was less clannish or partizan in his disposition than most public men. Governed but little by the opinions or prejudices or wishes of other people—he had a way of his own. Making up his decisions on public affairs from his knowledge of man's history in the past, more than from the ephemeral whims and utterances of the hour, his views were often at variance with public opinion. As an instance, while in Congress, he voted with only some half dozen others against paying national honors to Kossuth. And he often voted with very lean minorities in the State Legislature. But perhaps in every instance time has vindicated his sagacity and illustrated his independence.

We recall two distinguishing traits in the character of our departed friend: his love of his profession, and his love of nature. A ramble in the woods with his gun and dogs, among the free wild scenery of the hills of Dan, he enjoyed with keenest relish; and next to that the discussion with his legal brethren of the "beautiful points" arising in their cases at law. His literary attainments were of a description that afforded to himself and the social circle high enjoyment. We hardly knew a man better acquainted with the old classic literature of England, or more ready in illustration from exhaustless stores.

On religious matters he was reticent. Evidently governed in his business intercourse and public life by the stern commands of the Decalogue,—yet he talked little of these things, except perhaps, in the inner circle of his friends. An expression that fell from his lips forty years ago has nevertheless come frequently up in the memory of the writer, like the sound of a far off bell: "I would not exchange my hope of the resurrection for all the world!" Probably most men, like him, devote more thought to death and the future than we give them credit for—thought inspired and noted by the Divine Mind.

Mr. Morehead was born in Rockingham county. His earlier school education was at the academy of Dr. David Caldwell, of Guilford, and completed at the then young University of Chapel Hill. His guide and preceptor in the study of the law was Chancellor Taylor, of Virginia. Soon after entering upon the practice of the law, he married Mary Lindsay, and settled in Greensboro, where he has ever since lived. The duties of his profession were at several times varied by terms of service in the State Legislature, and once in the Congress of the United States. His latter years, during and since the civil war, have been gradually more and more marked by bodily and mental failure, caused by age and the public troubles. But his decline was soothed by the unfailing duty and affection of his children, by the kindly and hearty sympathy of his neighbors, and by the affectionate respect of his former servants. His dead face, impressed with all the manliness and more than the benignity of his earlier and better days, was bedewed with no heartier tears than those which fell from his old servants and their kindred.

His remains were buried by the side of his wife, in the Presbyterian church-yard, the funeral attended by a very large concourse of citizens, and the services conducted by Rev. Dr. Smith, in his solemn and impressive manner.—May our dead friend and neighbor rest in peace!

It is said that now, since the death of John Harper, which occurred recently there is some prospect of a more moderate tone in the political feeling evinced in Harper's Weekly. The old gentleman seems to have died out with the late decedent, who was one of the originators of this justly celebrated house, and it is said that the other and younger members of the firm are of more liberal political sentiments, and that the bitterness which has characterized the Weekly has been due to the inspiration of the late senior partner.

The death of Samuel R. Wells, the noted phrenologist, took place in New York on Monday, 19th ult. This event takes from the world of science one who has done much towards its advancement in many directions, yet chiefly in the line of his speciality—phrenology. He was the publisher of the *Phrenological Journal*, and widely known as a lecturer on scientific subjects.

DECISION ABOUT THE USE OF REVENUE STAMPS.

From the last edition of the Internal Revenue Record we make the following extracts from Commissioner Douglas' decision concerning the use of Revenue Stamps. He says:

"It is not believed to have been the meaning and intent of Congress to require stamps upon promissory notes made in the usual commercial form and payable at a bank, when such notes are given in good faith and in the ordinary course of business.

Under a strict interpretation of the law, they might perhaps be held liable as "vouchers." It is well known, however, that the leading purpose of the recent enactment, with regard to stamping bank checks, vouchers, etc. (section 15, act of February 8th, 1875), was to cut off the frequent evasions of the stamp tax on checks, as for instance, by the use of receipts, checks, payable nominally one day after date without grace, etc., etc.

Unless the notes referred to are used simply as a substitute for checks as evasions of the stamp tax on checks, this Office will not insist upon their being stamped.

A receipt which performs the work of a bank check—where a person who has money on deposit with a bank and draws but a portion of it, but instead of drawing it out by a check, gives the bank his receipt therefor, which is taken by the bank and held as a voucher, is considered liable to the tax. If a dividend, due a stockholder has been credited to his deposit account upon the books of a bank, it has become a deposit; and a receipt given for it, or for any portion of it, would, in my opinion, be liable to stamp tax.

Checks drawn on their own bank, by bank officers or clerks, for their salaries, should be stamped. 'Cashiers' checks in general, issued or delivered to outside parties for payment, etc., require stamps.

Checks drawn by a bank upon itself, for the purpose of paying its own dividends, and the dividends, coupons, or interest of other corporations, and *issued*, should be stamped."

JUDGE DICK'S CHARGE.

We had not the pleasure of hearing his honor's charge on Tuesday but learn that it was a very able one, conspicuous for its moderation and purpose to 'lop off' very many of the evil appendages which have heretofore hung about the federal court in this District. We are sincerely glad Judge Dick is pursuing this course; we are always pleased to have occasion to speak of our judiciary in the highest terms.—Several points dwelt upon by the Judge, were new and important. One is, as to what constitutes the retailing of liquors under the law, he decided that it must be done AS A BUSINESS to constitute a violation, and the mere selling of a pint or less, once, or even more times, with no intent to engage in the business, does not constitute a violation under the law. He also said that the destruction of still fixtures and property by marshals and deputies, *was unlawful*; and all parties who have suffered or may suffer, can bring suit for damages in the State court, and have the matter carried before him for adjudication. As to the Civil Rights bill he said it was simply unnecessary, as all "rights" which any one could be given under the Constitution are already fixed in the statutes of our State. He would not pass on the constitutionality of the law.

His charge to the grand jury, as to minor or frivolous cases of mere technical violation, was very opportune. His directions were that all such should be disregarded. Now the docket will be spared the outrage of having upon it so many very small picayunish and contemptible petty cases.

His Honor made some new rulings which should have been made several years ago, and possibly the lives of several poor men in Madison would have been spared. One was, that officers of the court should neither arrest nor serve capieses on parties on days of election or at any lawful public gathering. His remarks upon preserving the purity and freedom of the exercise of the ballot, were very good, and none the less good because late. He removes all U. S. Commissioners in this District, to take effect the first day of July. Hereafter, if any one wishes to serve as commissioner, he must file a petition with him signed by five of the best citizens of the county wherein such applicant may live.

Altogether, his Honor's charge is said to have been most gratifying. We do believe a better day is dawning for our country, and none welcome its approach more than we.—*Asheville Citizen.*

SORE THROAT.

Cold manifests itself differently in different people. In some it produces fever and pain in the limbs, in others catarrh, and still others sore throats. Whatever part of the system is weakest will be attacked by the cold.

A large proportion of cases of deafness comes from neglected sore throat. This is because of the intimate connection between the throat and the ear by means of the eustachian tube. Hence the importance of keeping the throat in a healthy condition. The tendencies of sore throat are to the worse and not the better; hence any affection of this part of the body should receive prompt attention. In case of ordinary sore throat, the simplest and best treatment is the wet pack, using a linen cloth wrung from cold water, and over this a knit or crocheted yarn band, four feet long and four inches wide. Apply this two or three nights in succession, unless it is a very serious case, when the pack should be kept on during the day. If taken off in the morning, wash the throat in very cold water, rub dry with a coarse towel and with the hand. This will prevent taking more cold.

Mucous membranes have three kinds of inflammation—catarrhal, croupous, and diptheritic. Everybody knows how the first appears; in the croupous a liquid is poured out which collects on the outer surface of the mucous coat, and forms a membrane which can be peeled off or removed without injury to the mucous coat beneath it. In the diptheritic the liquid poured out infiltrates itself into the mucous membrane, and if forcibly removed leaves the mucous coat raw and sore. Diptheria is blood poison. The patient complains of feeling stupid; the angle of the throat swells; there is likely to be more or less nasal catarrh; there appear in the throat patches looking like dirty wash leather, which being removed leaves a raw spot; the odor of this exudation is offensive, but the disease is not usually contagious unless the exudation comes in contact with the mucous membrane of another individual. Hence the greatest care should be taken that no towel, drinking vessel or spoon used by the patient touches the lips of any other person. Croup is inflamation of the larynx and usually attacks the patient suddenly in the night. The membrane is formed in the larynx, is white, and extends each way up and down. In diptheria it forms in the throat and extends downward.

The food of a patient suffering from diptheria cannot be too nutitious and stimulating. All physicians agree in this. There is nothing better for the patient than beef tea, made by putting a pound or two of tender-loin in a glass can, or bottle, sealing it tightly and immersing in water, gradually raised to the boiling point, and kept there until the juices of the meat are extracted. Give as much of this as the patient will take. Old sherry is also prescribed as a stimulant by the most devoted adherents to temperance principles.

Said a Missouri preacher: There's a powerful sight of giggling back thar in the corner, and it's got to be stopped or the Lord will delegate me to open the door and throw some one out!" It was stopped.

JUDGE BROOKS' CHARGE ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

We clip the following extract from Judge Brooks' charge to the Grand Jury on the Civil Rights bill, from the Wilmington *Journal:*

I feel it to be my duty, gentlemen, to call to your attention and express the views I entertain in regard to the validity of an act of the Congress of the United States of recent date. I allude to the Civil Rights law, (if in my view it may be termed a law.) It is proper that I should say in the first place that this, like all other acts passed by the Congress of the United States, depends for its force and validity upon the power under the Constitution of the United States in Congress to enact its provisions.

The people of the United States, acting by their representatives in the convention which framed our Conststution as it originally was were careful to reserve to the States all the powers of government not granted by the great charter then adopted. While it may be true that the powers so conferred by the people on the Federal government may not only have been such as were clearly expressed, but also such as were necessarily implied or to be inferred from the expressed grants of power, yet it has never been contended seriously that the Federal Government in time of peace could properly exercise control over the States which was neither expressly authorized by the Constitution or by necessary implication.

I have regarded it as my duty to carefully consider the act referred to, and this I have done—not so much with any view to any other result as that the conclusion to which I might rive should be correct.

In determining upon the validity of any act passed by a legislative body, it is a well established rule that no court will declare such act void, for want of power in the Legislature to pass it, if any reasonable doubt is entertained as to that power. But if a conclusion is reached, undisturbed by doubt, then it is as well conceded that it is the duty of the court to declare it even if it be against the validity of the law.

I charge you, gentlemen, that the criminal provisions of this law are void for want of authority in Congress to enact such a law.

The validity of the act in question has not been determined directly by the Supreme Court of the United States; nor indeed could have been so determined, for the law is of too recent date for any question to have arisen on its provisions and been presented to that tribunal. I am not, hower, without authority for the opinion I express to you. In the Spring of 1873, the Supreme Court of the United States decided the cases known as the Slaughter House cases, in which Mr. Justice Miller (a Judge of the very first order of ability, even of that Court) delivered the opinion of the Court. The language of this exhaustive and able opinion so fully illustrates the opinion I hold that I prefer to read to you the language of this eminent Judge.

It should be remembered by you that the question determined in that case was as to the validity of a law of the State of Louisiana, which was mainly resisted upon the ground that it was in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It will be conceded that Congress had no power to pass the law now under consideration, unless that power had been given by the provisions of the amendment mentioned. [His Honor here read from Mr. Justice Miller's opinion.] To this decision there were three dissenting opinions, but upon every principle applicable to the subject now being considered, there was no division of opinion with the Judges.

If other authority was necessary, I would refer to the more recent opinion of Mr. Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court of the United States sitting with Judge Woods in the Circuit Court at New Orleans in the case of the United States vs. Cruikshank and others speaking of the same constitutional amendment which says: "The object of the amendment was to restrain the States, not the inhabitants of the States, as assumed by the government. The consequence of a conclusion being adopted as a law, that the provisions of the Constitution are addressed to each and every inhabitant, would be the entire subversal of the institutions of the States and the immediate consolidation of the whole land into a consolidated empire whose authority and process would wholly disregard the limits and laws of the States."

Again, the invalidity of this act was more recently expressed by Judge Emmons of the Circuit Court for the District of Tennessee, in his charge to the Grand Jury. The force of the opinion of Judge Emmons is most sensibly felt when we are reminded of his ability as a lawyer and his well established reputation for other essential qualities of a great Judge. In the charge referred to, Judge Emmons advised the Grand Jury that they could not properly find a true bill against any person charged under the provisions of this law for the reason that Congress had not the power to pass the law, and I will mention that my esteemed friend and brother, the District Judge for the Western District of this State, does not essentially differ with me in this opinion. This information is of very recent date and affords me great pleasure.

There have been no expressions of opinion to the contrary by any Federal Judge or Court which has been brought to my attention.

THE APPOPLECTIC STROKE.

A middle aged physician said one day to the writer: "As I was walking down the street after dinner I felt a shock in the back of my head, as if some one had struck me; I have not felt well since. I fear I shall die, just as all my ancestors have, of paralysis. What shall I do?" The answer was, "Diminish the tension on the blood-vessels, and there need be no fear of tearing them in a weak place." Now, this expresses in plain terms the exact cause of appoplexy in the great majority of instances; and it is one, too, which every one has it in his power to prevent. A blood-vessel of the brain, from causes which will presently be mentioned, has lost some of its elastic strength; food is abundant, digestion is good; blood is made in abundance, but little is worked off in exercise; the tension on every artery and vein is at a maxium rate, the even, circuitous flow is temporarily impeded at some point, throwing a dangerous pressure on another: the vessel which has lost its elastic strength gives way, blood is poured out, a clot is formed, which, by its pressure on the brain, produces complete unconsciousness. This is the appoplectic stroke. It will be perceived that there are two leading conditions upon which the production of the stroke depends; a lessened strength in the vessel, and an increased tension on it.

THE SEA SERPENT has again made his appearance, and this time measures one hundred and twenty feet. Evidence of his existence is found on the bloodstained pike with which he was stabbed by a sailor. There is certainly no reason known to the naturalist why the immense snakes which exist on land should not have their duplicates in the water; but the testimony on record does not justify a firm belief in such oceanic monsters. No one has ever killed a sea serpent, the body of one has never been washed ashore, and all we know of them rests upon the untrustworthy word of startled sailors. It is no wonder that scientists classify them with the sirens Ulysses heard, and the mermaid which Mr. Barnum made out of a cod-fish and an African monkey.

A $6,000,000 LAW SUIT.—An extraordinary suit for the recovery of a rich estate will shortly be commenced by the heirs of the Waldron property. The land in question embraces all between 82d and 109th streets and North and East rivers. For a long time it was partially covered by a swamp, but was improved by the Tweed ring and sold for taxes. The property is worth $6,000,000. Several of the heirs reside in California.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1875.

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the People's Press Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS, CARDS,
PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS,
PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES
POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS,
DRAFTS, &c., &c

ANOTHER CENTENNIAL.—It is pleasant in these memorial days to find that many of the States, and very many of the prominent counties and cities of such States, have each some prominent Revolutionary event to commemorate. It is the period of Centennials. Fayetteville will probably celebrate the 21st of June approaching, as on that day one hundred years ago, according to the authentic records of the ancient borough, certain sterling patriots assembled, in the words of the *Gazette* of that city, "to declare their devotion to liberty, their hatred of tyranny and their determination to throw off British rule." The place of the scene of the deliberations is called to this day, Liberty Point.—*Wm. Star.*

Centennials are stirring up patriotic memories. The Wilmington *Journal* calls up the resistance of the people of the Cape Fear, in 1765, to the landing of stamped paper from the British Sloop of War, Diligence, not only resisting the landing of the stamps, but seizing the boat of the sloop and mounting it on wheels, carrying it in triumph, with flags flying thro' the streets of Wilmington, and the next day the people headed by Col. John Ashe, of New Hanover, and Col. Hugh Waddell, of Brunswick, marching to the Governor's palace, and demanding that he desist from farther attempts to land the stamps, to which demand he only yielded when the patriots proceeded to burn the house over his head.

As history is unveiled, North Carolina will be found to be first in every step that led to the revolution.

100*TH ANNIVERSARY—MAY* 20, 1875.

PROGRAMME

For Celebrating the 100th Anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

THURSDAY, MAY 20TH, 1875.

One hundred guns at sunrise, and ringing of city bells, under charge of the Artillery Committee.

To march at 10 o'clock, A. M., in Grand Procession, through the principal streets of the city, under charge of Chief Marshal and thirty Assistant Marshals, as follows:

Military Companies,
Fire Companies,
Masonic Lodges,
Odd Fellows,
Knights of Pythias,
Good Templars,
Patrons of Husbandry,
County Organizations,
Other Associations of City, County, State and Citizens,
Press Organizations,
Various Centennial Committees,
Accompanied by various Bands of Music, and their Special Banners, Emblems and their Insignia.

The procession will be formed in the following order.

Military Companies on both sides of South Tryon street, right front resting in front of Central Hotel.

Fire Companies on West Trade street and on Church street, opposite Fireman's Hall.

Grange Lodges, County Organizations, other city, county and State Associations, and citizens and Press Organizations, on East Trade Street.

Masonic Lodges, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Good Templars, on North Tryon street, from the Square, to be followed by Band of Music with Military Company, to be assigned by Chief Marshal, as guard of honor or escort.

In carriages, the following: The Governor of Tennessee and Staff, Governors of other States, Governor of North Carolina and Staff, United States Senators and Supreme and Superior Court Judges, of North Carolina, Mayor of the City and other invited guests, orators and reader, accompanied by Committees.

Parade to be through principal streets, to arrive at the Fair Grounds at 12 o'clock, M. After the various Companies and Organizations have been arranged by the Chief Marshal and Assistants, the Centennial will be opened with prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Robt. Hall Morrison, D. D, after which the reading of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence by Hon. M. W. Ransom, followed by an address by Hon. John Kerr.

After the Addresses there will be at 3 o'clock, P. M., a grand Barbecue. After which Military and Fire Company Display.

At night, at 7 o'clock, P. M., Grand Torch Light Procession with Chinese Lanterns, Emblems, Transparencies, &c., &c. After which addresses will be delivered from the Stand in Independence Square, on the site of the original Declaration of May 20th, 1775, corners of Trade and Tryon streets. There will be a general illumination of the houses on the principal streets.

The Celebration to conclude with a Grand Pyrotechnic Display, consisting of beautiful Emblems, Figures, Mottoes, &c., &c., appropriate to the occasion, under charge of the Artillery Committee.

The Chief Marshal is GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSON.—*Charlotte Democrat*

An exchange paper says: "There are no business men in the world so subject to the sponging process as publishers of newspapers. It really seems that public corporations, societies and associations in general, and many persons have a funny notion about printers. They think we ought to print, puff and publish all for nothing, that is, free gratis. In other words, they seem astonished if we ask half price only for an obituary notice, card of thanks, tribute of respect, a personal communication or anything else that only interests a few perons and not the general reader. They forget that it takes money to pay the compositors—to buy ink, type and paper, and, lastly, they often forget even to thank you for gratuitously serving them or the public.

THE MINERS' TROUBLE in Pennsylvania are not over yet. On the 11th 30 men went to work in Hutchinson's mine. They marched from their homes in a body, and were armed with rifles and revolvers, a crowd of men, women and boys followed them with threats and imprelations, and were only deterred from acts of violence by the weapons of the workmen. The women were particularly bitter with invectives, and at one point in the mile the march was nearly precipitated by a conflict.

LATER.—Fifty men went to work at Sterling mines on the 14th inst. About 11 o'clock a fight took place between the few police and the strikers and two of the latter were arrested. There is no police force sufficient to protect willing workmen, and the Sheriff is dilatory. Affairs in Chesterfield county are in a bad state, and nothing short of military force will suppress the outrages. This is the opinion of the most intelligent portion of the community.

RAIDS ON WHISKY.—Whisky raids seem to have broken out all over the country. Last week the government campaign against the whisky ring in the West culminated in the seizure of more than thirty of the largest distilleries and rectifying houses in St. Louis, Chicago and Mitwaukee.

Other distillery seizures and arrests have been ordered in Illinois and Ohio, and at all points where frauds have been discovered.

The officers have already ascertained that great quantities of this crooked whisky have been distributed throughout the country, especially in the South, but the form of the packages in which it was originally shipped has been changed in many instances, and it will now be impossible to detect much of it.

The Treasury agent at Milwaukee telegraphs to the Solicitor to-day that he has discovered a subterranean tank with a capacity of twenty-five thousand gallons belonging to one of the Milwaukee distillers.

There are rumors of changes of Revenue officials and gaugers. Several officials of these grades have already been removed.

LOYAL BOSTON.—Five hundred packages of liquor, valued at $200,000 have been seized by the U. S. Government, in Boston, as crooked whisky.

It is said that half the whisky manufactured in this country pays no tax by artful evasions of the law. Many of the parties implicated in the whisky frauds are said to be officials at the Capital.

THE PRESS CONVENTION which assembled in Wilmington last week, adjourned, after a session of a few days. The *Star* says: It was the best attended of all the meetings of the Association. The deliberations were of a most interesting and harmonious character, and the results attained happy and not without profit to both press and entertainers.

The Convention adjourned on Thursday after electing the following officers:

President—Col. Jno. D. Cameron, of the Raleigh *News*.

Vice-Presidents—Bernard of the Wilmington *Star*, Mannix of the Newbern *Times*, and Malone of the Asheville *Expositor*. R. T. Fulgum was elected Secretary and Treasurer, and Capt. R. A Shotwell Corresponding Secretary.

Messrs. Engelhard, Stone, Manning, S. D. Pool, Jr., and C. R. Jones were elected as the Executive Committee.

IMPORTANT SUIT DECIDED.

The following we take from the Salisbury *Watchman* regarding the decision of an important case:

Eli Penry, Plaintiff, against E. R. Brink and L. G. Estes, Defendants:

"This case, which has been litigated for about nine years, and which has attracted considerable attention from the public, was brought to trial the second week of Rowan Superior Court. The case had been previously tried in the county of Davidson, but the jury failing to agree, a mistrial was ordered, and the case removed, upon the affidavit of the plaintiff, to Rowan county. A large number of witnesses were examined on both sides, and three days consumed in the investigation and trial of the case. The testimony developed the fact that the storehouse of the plaintiff, which was then occupied by the defendants, as merchants, caught fire from the Court-house, and its proximity to the latter building rendered all efforts to save it fruitless and unavailing.

"During the progress of the case both Penry, the plaintiff, and Brink, one of the defendants, were placed upon the witness stand, and proved themselves gentlemen of unexceptionable character. Besides the matter of dollars and cents involved in the controversy, the character of the defendants was at issue, as one of the allegations of the plaintiff was that the defendants, being insured to a large amount, had maliciously set fire to the store in the hope of gain. The jury, after the charge of His Honor, retired but a few minutes, and returned a verdict for the defendants, thereby vindicating their characters and exonerating them from all blame in the premises. There was a distinguished array of legal talent on either side, the plaintiff being represented by J. M. Clemedt, Esq., F. C. Robbins, Esq., and our worthy Representative in Congress, Hon. W. M. Robbins; and the defendants by the Hon. J. M. Leach, Hon. Burton Craige, and Wm. H. Bailey, J. M. McCorkle, and Luke Blackmer, Esq. It is not often that we see so many gentlemen of the bar, who have hitherto occupied prominent public positions, engaged in the trial of the same cause."

CANE PRESENTATION.—Gov. Vance was last night the recipient of a handsome gold headed cane from the Jewish youths of Wilmington. The presentation took place at the residence of one of our prominent Jewish fellow-citizens, where the Governor had gone to spend the evening. A number of ladies and gentlemen, among the latter several members of the Press Convention were present. The presentation was made by Mr. Charles L. Weill in a few appropriate remarks. The Governor upon receiving the gift responded in his usual felicitous and happy style. On one side of the cane were the words "From the Jewish Youth of Wilmington," on the other "Z. B. Vance." The occasion was exceedingly pleasant and interesting.—*Wil. Star, May 13th.*

DIED.—Mr. Chas. F. Harris, Editor of the Concord *Sun*, died suddenly in Wilmington on Saturday night last. He was attending the Press Convention at Wilmington, and died soon after the adjournment of that body.

NO WAR.—An official telegram has been received at the Russian Legation in London from Berlin, staitng that the Emperor leaves Berlin, entirely convinced of the conciliatory dispositions which exist there, and which assures the maintainance of peace.

Orders have been issued to remove the Indian prisoners, now confined at Fort Leavenworth to St. Augustine, Florida.

DON'T GO!—There seems to be but little encouragement for laborers to go West, as hands are plenty and labor light. Notwithstanding all this, no doubt a number of young men are skeptical, and determined to go, like many have done before them, to their sorrow, and see the folly of it too.

Professor Marsh's statements in regard to the frauds practiced upon the Indians by the government agents having been called in question he cites army officers in proof of what he had stated. He says the contracts require that beeves should be furnished of 1,000 pounds' weight, whereas the average of those provided was less than 700 pounds. The cattle should have been weighed at the agency, but they were actually weighed 200 miles distant and the substitution of inferior cattle, during the two weeks' journey to the agency could readily be made. In a private letter written at the Red Cloud agency in April last, Lieut. Carpenter says: "The Indians are all quiet now. The poor wretches have been several times on the verge of starvation this winter through the rascality of the Indian Ring. They have been compelled to eat dogs, wolves and ponies." In regard to the credibility of the parties, Prof. Marsh says: "In a question between Red Cloud and the Indian ring, where both were interested, I should decidedly prefer the testimony of Red Cloud."

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON MAY 20 1775.

About a month after the Battle of Lexington, delegates from different portions of Mecklenburg county met at Charlotte, and on May 20, 1775, the Convention adopted what is known as the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. A sketch of the proceedings of the Mecklenburg patriots appeared in Saturday's *Tribune*. The following is a copy of the Declaration which is said to have been adopted at this meeting, and which has been pronounced authentic by the Legislature of North Carolina:

1. *Resolved*, That whosoever directly or indirectly abetted, or in any way, form, or manner countenanced the unchartered and dangerous invasion of our rights, as claimed by Great Britain, is an enemy to this country, to America, and to the inherent and inalienable rights of man.

2 *Resolved*, That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg County, do hereby dissolve the political bands which have connected us to the Mother Country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British Crown, and abjure all political connection, contract, or association with that nation, who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties, and inhumanly shed the blood of American patriots at Lexington.

3. *Resolved*, That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people; are, and of right ought to be, a sovereign and self-governing association, under the control of no power other than that of our God and the general government of the Congress; to the maintenace of which independence we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual co-operation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.

4. *Resolved*, That as we now acknowledge the existence and control of no law or legal officer, civil or military, within this country, we do hereby ordain and adopt as a rule of life, all, each, and every of our former laws—wherein, nevertheless, the Crown of Great Britain never can be considered as holding rights privileges, immunities, or authority therein.

5. *Resolved*, That it is further decreed that all, each, and every military officer in this country is hereby reinstated in his former command and authority, he acting conformably to these regulations; and that every member present of this delegation shall henceforth be a civil office, viz: a Justice of the Peace, in the character of a "Committeeman," to issue process, hear, and determine all matters of controversy, according to said adopted laws, and to preserve peace, union, and harmony in said country; and to use every exertion to spread the love of country and fire of freedom throughout America, until a more general and organized government be established in this province.

ABRAHAM ALEXANDER,
Chairman.

JOHN MCKITT ALEXANDER,
Secretary.

Ephraim Brevard, Hezekiah J. Balch, John Phifer, James Harris, William Kennon, John Ford, Richard Barry, Henry Downe, Ezra Alexander, William Graham, John Queary, Hezekiah Alexander, Adam Alexander, Charles Alexander, Zaccheus Wilson, Waighstill Avery, Banjamin Patton, Matthew McClure, Neil Morrison, Robert Irvin, John Flennegin, David Reese, John Davidson, Richard Harris, Thomas. Polk, Sr.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

STATE ITEMS.

LUTHERAN SYNOD.—The annual Synod of the Southern Church of North Carolina was held at St. John's Church, Cabarrus county, last week. A large number of ministers and lay members were present and the meeting was very harmonious and interesting. The Concord *Register* says:

"The Synod will hold its next annual meeting with St. Enoch's church in Rowan county. A gentleman who was at St. John's on Sunday tells us that there was the largest crowd in attendance he ever saw at a church. The people of this section of the country mostly belong to the Lutheran church, and they are, taken as a community, as upright, intelligent and prosperous a class of people as we know anywhere."

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son, of New York, acknowledge through the columns of the New York *Herald*, the receipt of $100 a piece from two parties, and $50 a piece from two other parties, making in all $300, to aid in the proper celebration of the Mecklenburg Centennial.

Monday, the 10th inst., was observed in all the large towns of this State as Memorial Day. This is kept in commeration of the death of Stonewall Jackson.

The steamer Schiller, which was shipwrecked last week on its trip across the ocean, contained among its three hundred and forty lost passengers, two North Carolinians, Joseph Wile of Greensboro, and Miss Sue Dimmock, of Washington.

The Reidsville *News* says: We witnessed one of the most striking and at the same time brutal effects of "bust-head" whiskey, on last Monday it has ever been our misfortune to see. A teamster by the name of Evans, in the employment of Mr. A. F. Fair, of Prestonville, Stokes county, struck one of his horses on the head with an axe several times. The skull of the horse was mashed in several places.

The Raleigh *News* says: We understand that W. D. Cooke has been tendered a position of importance in the institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Stanton, Va.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows assembled at Elizabeth City elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

R. K. Speed, of Elizabeth City, M. W. G. M; I. B. Palamountain, of Tarbero, R. W. D. G. M; John Taylor, of Goldsboro, R. W. G. W; J. J. Litchford, of Raleigh, R. W. G. S.; R. J. Jones, of Wilmington, R. W. G. T.; W. H. Bagley, of Raleigh, R. W. G. R. G. L. U. S.

The next session will be held in Raleigh.

We learn from the Warrentown *Gazette* that a Mr. Curran, who had charge of Mr. Thomas Flemming's mill, near Gardner's Church, took his hammer and went down under the large water wheel to wedge up some of the machinery. This was while the mill was grinding. Soon after his disappearance, the mill stopped, and an investigation revealed the horrible spectacle of Mr. Curran's mutilated body ground to a pulp in the wheels. His clothing was doubtless caught in the cogs, and he was found with a knife in his hand, evidently having used it to liberate himself from his perilous position. He was heard to call his wife, but the unhappy lady could not reach him until life was extinct.—Mr. Curran was about 35 years old, and leaves a wife and several children.

RATS AND MATCHES.—Mr. A. Wronski, of Market street, found a few mornings since, among his cloth goods, a box in which were about a dozen matches, some of them partially consumed, which had evidently been carried there by rats, as the box was knawed by them. They had been left on the desk and had been carried from there by the rats. Near the spot where the matches were found the shelving had become blackened by the smoke, thus evidencing that a narrow escape had been made from what might have been a disastrous fire. It is probable that many fires, the causes of which are never discovered, originate in this way.—*Wilmington Journal.*

RICHMOND SUPERIOR COURT.—C. C. Lockhart, of Union county, whose trial was removed from that county, was tried on a charge of robbing a Store in Monroe of a considerable amount of money, and was acquitted. This case excited considerable intesest, the witnessess in the case numbering some 60 persons. Mr. Lockhart had been confined in Union county Jail nearly two years.—*Wadesboro Argus.*

GENERAL NEWS.

THE CROPS IN THE SOUTH.—The Nashville Tenn., *Union*, of the 1st inst., says:

Accounts from throughout our own sections are hopeful for a more prosperous year for the cotton planters than they have experienced since the war. The acreage planting in cotton in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas and Texas, is reported to be fully as large as that last year planted in cotton, and with favorable seasons will produce a good average cotton crop. The best indication that agriculture at the South is regaining a solid foundation is contained in the announcement that the acreage devoted to grain this year in the States just named will be increased by nearly seventy-five per cent. upon the areas last year devoted to grain. If the facts are correctly reported this is a clear gain to the agricultural resources of the South. Not a few agricultural emigrants have during the past year come to these States. The cotton planters since the war have not raised as much corn as they did formerly, and the cotton crops of late years have by no means represented the net results of Southern planting. The South always was and probably always will be a large purchaser of Western grain and meat; but before the war cotton planters endeavored to raise food enough for their own use. Latterly they have neglected their corn crops, and nearly all the profits on the cotton crops of many of them have been consumed in the purchase of corn and meat. The reports of this spring's planting operations inspire the local press with the belief that from this period onward, the South, as well as other parts of the country, will experience better times."

The month of April is an eventful one in the history of the United States. Four Presidents were born in April—Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson and Grant.

Henry Clay, Washington Irving, and Stephen A Douglas were all born in April.

Two philosophers and electricians died in April—Benjamin Franklin and Prof. Morse.

Two assassinations in April.—Lincoln and Gen. Canby.

The battles of Lexington and Concord opened the Revolutionary war in April.

The government of the United States was organized in April by the inauguration of Washington, who was also elected in April.

In April, 1814, the city of Washington was burned by the British.

The war between the States began in April and closed in April.

Fort Sumpter was bombarded in April; Richmond was taken in April; and Lee surrendered in April; Johnson surrendered in April; Jeff. Davis was taken prisoner in April.

The first blood of the Mexican war was shed in April, and the first newspaper in the United States was published in April 1804.

LONDON, May 5.—THE GREAT REVIVAL—A CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.—The Christian Convention met to-day in the Haymarket Theatre. Mr. Moody, the American revivalist, was chosen Chairman. Canon Battersby, of the Bishop of Carlisle; Canon Fremantle, chaplain of the Archbishop of Canterbury; Lord Cholmondelep, the Rev. Mr. Aiken, and many hundreds of other clerical delegates, representing the principal towns in the Kingdom, were present. The Rev. Mr. Kilman, of Edinburgh, in an address stated that the results of the work of Moody and Sankey in that city were truly marvelous. Three thousand persons had been converted, and the number of drunkards and theatre-goers who had been reclaimed was remarkable. The Rev. Mr. Van Meter, delegate from Rome, gave an interesting account of the progress of revivalism there. Addresses were also delivered by delegates from other points on the Continent.

DESTROYING INSECTS.—A French horticulturist suggests this plan: "After sunset I place in the centre of my garden an old barrel, the inside of which I have previously well tarred. At the bottom of the barrel I place a lighted lamp. Insects of many kinds, attracted by light, make for the lamp, and while circling around it, strike against the side of the barrel, where meeting with the tar, their wings and legs become so clogged that they fall helpless to the bottom. In the morning I examine the barrel and frequently take out of it ten or twelve quarts of cockchafers, which I at once destroy. A few pence worth of tar employed in this way will, without any further trouble, be the means of destroying innumerable numbers of these insects, whose larvæ are amongst the most destructive pests the gardener or farmer has to contend against.—*Science of Health.*

Col. George W. Gayle died in Selma, Ala., last month. In 1864 this man had inserted in the Cahaba *Gazette* $1,000,000 reward for the assassination of Lincoln. He was not worth as many cents. This reward was not over Gayle's signature. But few months passed after this before the world was wrapped by electric flashes of the terrible deed having been done. Soon the war closed. The editors of the Cahaba *Gazette* were arrested because of the reward offered in their columns. In the examination Gayle was found to be the man who offered the reward. Gayle was arrested and confined about one year in Fortress Monroe. He was, however, mainly through the intercession of his wife, released by President Johnson.

A POLAR WAVE ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO. Randall's Life of Jefferson contains the entries in Mr. Jefferson's garden book in 1774, from which it appears that the people of that time were subject to "polar waves" in the Spring time. We copy the following entries:

May 4.—The Blue Ridge of mountains covered with snow.

May 5.—A frost which destroyed almost everything. It killed the wheat, rye, corn, many tobacco plants, and even large saplings. The leaves of the trees were entirely killed, and all the shoots of vines. At Monticello near half the fruit of every kind was killed, and before this no instance had ever occurred of any fruit killed here by the frost. In all other places in the neighborhood the destruction of the fruit was total. This frost was general, and equally destructive through the whole country and the neighboring colonies.

LIGHT AFTER TEN YEARS' DARKNESS.—Mrs. Mary Bare, aged 61 years, who lost one eyeball in youth, about ten years ago lost the sight of the other by a cataract and has been in total darkness since. On the 21st ultimo Dr. A. M. Henkle, of Staunton, Va., undertook to operate for its removal, the operation being performed with the assistance of Dr. William Davis, of Churchville. The cataract removed was about the size of an ordinary shirt button, and was taken from the inside of the eyeball, which was split by the surgeon's knife. The operation was successful, and Mrs. Bare has had her sight restored.—*Staunton Vindicator.*

NEW YORK, May 14.—While a freight train was passing under the arch at Sing Sing prison, four convicts jumped on the engine and presented revolvers at the heads of the engineer and fireman. They compelled them to get off, then ent the engine loose and started Southward, abandoning it three miles north of Tarrytown.

A dispatch from Guayaquil, Equador, announces the death of Hon. Thos. Biddle, U. S. Minister.

Gen. Frank P. Blair is steadily improving under the operations of transfusing healthy blood into his veins. He has now received three operations. The first time an ounce and a half was transfused; the second time a little less than four ounces, and the last time previous five ounces. The first two times he lay almost insensible and apparently unconscious. The last time he watched the operation with great interest and articulated a few words, which he had not done for some time. He also moved his paralytic arm, and a few minutes afterwards fell asleep. His wife and family are represented to be greatly encouraged. Similar operations have been performed recently on two patients in a St. Louis hospital, and in each instance the result is said to have been satisfactory.

As an item of loss by the late cold the Norfolk *Landmark* says that Hon. John B Whitehead in that vicinity had 5,500 pear trees from which he expected to ship 3,000 bushels, and Col. G. B. F. Leighton 7,000 trees which would have produced a crop worth $10,000; one trucker lost 25,000 tomato plants The loss to truckers is variously estimated at from $500,000 to $1,000,000. The region round Norfolk for a radius of 40 miles was one garden and orchard, all in the full glory of spring when the blight came. The loss may be imagined.

IN ROUND NUMBERS.—The twenty largest national debts in the world amount in the aggregate (without counting shillings and pence) to four thousand five hundred and ninety millions of pounds. Add one hundred and sixty millions for the smaller debts, and the world will be found to owe, in very round numbers, nearly five thousand million pounds, or twenty thousand million dollars.

The reduction of bank currency since February 27, 1875, appears to have been heaviest in the Middle States, where the total of $121,042,000 at the former date has been reduced to $114,154,000 at the latter. Strangely enough the West ranks next in reduction, having cut down its circulation from $70,658,000 to $75,117,000, while New England only reduced hers from $108,582,000 to $105,825,000. The South and the Pacific division increased their supply.

Foreign immigration still continues to exhibit a decided decline, the arrivals at New York in April having been 5,065 less than for the corresponding month last year. There is no prospect of a revival before the return of general prosperity throughout the country, the great numbers now out of employment causing the most discouraging reports to be sent to Europe.

Over $100,000 worth of dogs, principally pointers and setters, were brought to this country from England during the past two years. The *furor* about Laveracks, red Irish setters, Gordons and kindred breeds is now as great as was ever that about spotted rabbits. No dog that costs less than $1,000 is now considered worth owning. These valuable animals have their pedigrees preserved with as much care as the nobility of England.

Postmaster General Jewell had something to say at the annual dinner, given on Thursday night, by the New York Chamber of Commerce. He made the statement that the city of New York sends through its postoffice $250,000 letters in a day, and "pays to the department over which I preside 40 per cent. of all the newspaper postage of this country, paying as it does $82,000, against Chicago's $18,000, Boston's $16,000, and Philadelphia's $12,000.

Seventy Indians have been captured by United States troops and are on their way as prisoners, to Fort Leavenworth. Among these are Lone Wolf and other chiefs, distinguished for many murders and cruel deeds. Kicking Bird, who betrayed his comrades, was disposed of with poison by a fair but treacherous squaw.

Robert Bonner, the propritor of the New York *Ledger*, has given $100,000 to Rev. Dr. Hall's new church, on Fifth Avenue, in that city.

A gun factory in Upper Austria is making 250,000 rifles for Germany. It has delivered 180,000, and has received a further order for [illegible] is reported to be executing a German order for 30,000,000 cartridges for delivery in June.

It is officially announced that the Treasury has paid Hon. Caleb Cushing thirty-five thousand dollars, the last installment of the Virginius indemnity.

It often happens that they are the best people whose characters have been most injured by slander, as we often find that to be the sweetest fruit which the birds have been pecking at.

THE COST OF EUROPEAN ARMIES.—It is stated that Prussia can take the field with 800,000 soldiers, Russia with 790,000, France with 636,000, Austria with 562,000, Italy with 340,000, England with 280,000—aggregating over 4,000,000. It costs on an average $800 to maintain each soldier in time of peace, or a cost to Europe of $3,200,000,000. To support these 4,000,000 non-producers is required an enormous contribution, which comes inevitably and directly out of the laboring classes. After their own subsistence and that of their families, the labor of adult males and females in Europe does not afford a surplus of more than probably $50 a year. Each soldier, then, absorbs the profits of the labor of sixteen men and women, or an aggregate of 64,000,000 of people. Thus the soldiers, who are virtually slaves of their military sovereigns, compel much larger numbers of their countrymen to become slaves in order to support armies. High civilization, improvement, physical comfort, or any manner of advancement is impossible under conditions so adverse.

The Pope had occasion recently to rebuke an Englishman for rudeness to his Holiness in the Vatican. The person had gained admittance in some way, and, instead of rising when the Pope entered, he sat during the entire audience. In the midst of the benediction the Pope remonstrated with him in this way: "Do you come here to insult me in my own house? Is it a gentlemanly-like thing to sit down when all the others are standing or kneeling?" After this out burst the guards promptly put the intruder out.

About five hundred barrels of whisky, the product of Western distilleries recently closed by the Government, have been seized in Baltimore. The seizures were made at five or six different warehouses.

The Wilson Sewing Machine.—Who cares for the *paltry "sum"* of 15 dollars saved in buying a Sewing Machine? The *man who cares* is the *farmer*, who makes his money by the sweat of his brow, and buys the "*Wilson*," the *best first class* machine yet made; and saves *his* 15 dollars to put in *his own* pocket where it *belongs*. The gentlemanly representatives of the high priced Sewing Machine Companies want this 15 dollars, but the *farmer worked for it*, and had *rather keep it himself*. The farmer is right every time. Before you buy a Sewing Machine, see and examine the *first-class, low priced* Wilson, for yourself and have a talk with A. M. JONES, Agent,
Salem, N. C.
Forsyth, Stokes, Davie and Davidson Co's. N.C.

JEFFERSON DAVIS—HOUSTON, TEXAS, May 13.—Jefferson Davis delivered the address, at the annual fair at this place. During the address, in speaking to the Texas volunteers of the Mexican war, he entreated them to be as loyal now to the stars and stripes as they were brave and zealous in the defence of their first flag.

According to the Jacksonville *Union*, slavery still exists in Florida. The Seminole Indians, in the Southern part of the State, have some of the slaves which they owned before the war, ank which are said to be still kept in a state of servitude.

It is said that ex-Senator Carl Schurz intended to have taken passage with his family on the steamship Schiller, which was lost on the 7th inst., but the banquet given in his honor by his German admirers in New York prevented his departure until the following day when he sailed in the Pommernia. A narrow escape, and lucky banquet.

All varieties Foundry Job Work done at the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

MARRIED,

In the Moravian Church, in Kernersville, on the 13th inst., by Rev. C. L. Rights, Mr. WM. R. WILLIARD to Miss EMILY PEDDICORD.

In Yadkin county, on the 9th inst., by J. W. Fleming, Esq., Mr. THOMAS H. POINDEXTER to Miss CORNELIA ANN OVERBY, all of Yadkin.

PROPOSALS

SOLICITED FOR A NIGHT WATCHMAN AND POLICE OFFICER.

The Board of Commissioners of the town of Salem, hereby invite sealed proposals to be sent in to the Mayor until the 28th instant, for the office of Night-Watchman and Police Officer, (combined) for the term of one year from the first day of June next. The duties of Night-Watch shall be, to be out upon the streets of Salem from dark until 3 o'clock, A. M., in the Summer months, and until 4 o'clock, A. M., in the Winter months, and subject to the instructions of the Mayor.

As Policeman he shall be on duty during the day also, after taking a sufficient amount of rest in the morning, shall report to the Mayor daily; shall take charge of the Commissioner's Hall, keep it in proper order, light the gas, at every meeting of the Board, warm the Hall when necessary, post notices whenever required, and strictly prevent, or report any violation of the town ordinance. In addition to the salary paid him by the Board, he shall be entitled to the costs and half the fines imposed in all cases where his services are rendered and none others.

Section 7th in chap. 2nd, of by-laws, shall not remain a dead letter should he fail in his duties. The Board reserve the right to discharge such officer in case of neglect of duty or misunderstanding, after 30 days notice.

The Board also reserve the privilege of accepting or rejecting bids.

R. L. PATTERSON, *Mayor.*
L. N. CLINARD, *Secretary.*
May 15th, 1875.

REPORT of the condition of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., at close of business, May 1st, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$224,443 58
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	150,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	20,265 00
Due from other National Banks	44,431 24
Real Estate, furniture and fixtures	450 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	859 41
Checks and other Cash Items	4,305 17
Bills of other National Banks	100 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels,)	569 97
Specie, (including gold treasury notes)	6,000 00
Legal Tender Notes	40,900 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 0-0 of circulation,)	6,750 00
Total,	$499,074 37

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in,	$150,000 00
Surplus Fund	17,000 00
Other undivided profits	28,755 19
National Bank Notes outstanding	126,400 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	78,879 94
Time certificates of deposit	98,039 24
Total,	$499,074 37

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } COUNTY OF FORSYTH. }

I, W. A. LEMLY, Cashier of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 13th day of May, 1875. AUGUSTUS FOGLE, J. P.

CORRECT—Attest:
I. G. LASH,
E. BELO, } Directors.
J. W. HUNTER,

HOME EVIDENCE.
FOR THE
WILSON SEWING MACHINE.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Forsyth County, N. C., do cheerfully and most respectfully say to persons desirous of purchasing a *reliable Sewing Machine* for their family use, that we have in use in our families, one of the *Wilson New Unmderfeed Shuttle Sewing Machines*, as sold by Mr. A. M. Jones, Agent here, and find them to do all family sewing, on both *coarse* and *fine* fabrics with ease, and to our satisfaction, and believe them to be unsurpassed for general family purposes, by *any machine* now before the public, besides being much *lower* in *price* than any *other* of the *first-class machines:*

H. L. Shore,	Dr. Henry T. Bahnson,
Wm. Detmar,	H. W. Shore P. Master,
C. A. Winkler,	A. C. Vogler,
Mrs. A. Brown, Tailoress,	S. T. Mickey,
S. J. Veach,	R. T. Linville,
E. A. Vogler,	Mrs. John Nicholson,
Dr. J. W. Hunter,	Mrs. Judge T. J. Wilson,
F. W. Meller,	Miss A. F. Butner,
Mrs C. H. Wiley,	Frank Stafford,
Albert S. Jones,	Mr. Bettie Brooks,
Mrs. Bettie Langenour,	J. H. Zevely, Druggist,

W. A. Lemly, Cashier Salem Bank.

Any one desiring or hoping for stronger or better evidence than the above, that the "Wilson" is not *only* the *cheapest* but the *very best first-class Sewing Machine* yet made, for all *classes* of *family* sewing, shall find their desires fail or their hopes perish; for *better evidence* hath *no machine*, no matter *what* the *class* or what the *price*.

Apply to A. M. JONES, Agent,
Salem, N. C.
For Davie, Davidson, Forsyth and Stokes Counties.

Another Candidate
FOR
PUBLIC FAVOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the old stand of PFOHL & STOCKTON, have filled it with a very handsome and

Entirely New Stock of
General Merchandise,
CONSISTING OF
Dry Goods,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES, SHOES AND BOOTS, DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, STATIONERY, &c., &c.,

which they offer to the public

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Mr. E. A. EBERT, the managing partner, cordially invites his old customers and friends to call and give our goods an inspection.

EBERT & CO.

Salem, N. C., April 8th, 1875.-14-tf.

THOSE LONG DAYS
HAVE COME,

Also New Novels, School Books, Black Glazed Paper, Paper bound Poems, &c. Call at the BOOKSTORE.

INITIAL PAPER.—In great variety a the Salem Bookstore.

Don't fail to visit the Salem Agricultural Works when you come to Salem, N. C.

The SALEM PLOW *will not choke.* Manufactured by the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

Go to the Salem Agricultural Works for PLOWS, Cultivators, Horse Powers, Threshers and Cleaners, Mowers and Reapers, Grain Drills, Horse Rakes, Fead Cutters, Cider Mills, Corn Shellers, or any other Agricultural Implements.

LOCAL ITEMS.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. during the week. As no mails arrive or depart on Sunday the office will not be open on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING THE MAILS

Railroad, from Greensboro to Salem, closes every day, except Sundays, at 8, a. m.; due every day, except Sunday, by 6.10, p. m.

Mount Airy mail, *via* Old Town, Bethania, Little Yadkin, Tom's Creek and Flat Shoals: closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8½, a. m.; due, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 12.30, p. m.

Madison mail, *via* Sedge Garden, Germanton and Walnut Cove, due, Monday, Wednesday and Friday: by 3,p. m.; Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a. m.

Jerusalem mail, *via* Friedberg, Miller's Mill, Elbaville and Fulton: closes every Friday at 7, a. m due, every Saturday, by 7, p. m.

Jonesville mail, *via* Mt. Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend: due every Friday, by 7, p. m.; closes every Saturday, at 6, a. m.

Walkertown mail, *via* Salem Chapel, White Road, Belew's Creek Mills and Blakely: closes every Friday, at 4, p. m.; due, every Saturday, by 7, p. m.

Huntsville mail closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8. a. m.; due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Music.—A choice lot of Sheet Music, carefully selected by Prof. E. W. Lineback, for sale at the NOTION STORE.

☞ A special train will start from Greensboro to Salem at 7 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, May 26th, and will leave Salem at 9 P. M., reaching Greensboro at 10.30, P. M.

The old fire-engine house, adjoining the Calaboose, has been converted into a Blacksmith shop by W. G. Bahnson & Co.

The colored people of this place have a new bell to their church.

A FINE LOT OF NEW STYLE PRINTED CAMBRICS this week.
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C. April 29, 1875.

CLOSE CONNECTION.—The travelling public is hereby informed that by the recent change of Schedule Freight Train on Raleigh Division, with Passenger Coach attached, makes close connection with day passenger train on Charlotte Division. Leave Charlotte at 8.20 A. M.; Arrive at Greensboro at 1.15 P. M. Leave Greensboro 1.20 P. M., and Raleigh 10.15 P. M., and arrive at Goldsboro 2.10 A. M. Leave Goldsbore 2.25 A. M. and Raleigh 7.27 A. M.; Arrive at Greensboro 4.05 P. M.; Leave at 4.23 P. M.; Arrive at Charlotte 8.47 P. M.
S. E. ALLEN,
Gen. Ticket Agent.

FLUX.—We learn there are some cases of flux in the surrounding country, a good remedy for which we have been told is strawberry leaf tea.

THE SALEM MILL is now in full operation, and works finely, giving entire satisfaction and doing twice the amount of work than by the old arrangement. The improvements consist of two of Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, in place of the old over-shot wheels.

Mr. J. I. Nissen planned and superintended the work, while Messrs. Newell & Caleb Sapp, experienced mill-wrights, put up the job.

Mr. Nissen is well known as one of the best mechanics in this section, and in this case his success was even beyond the most sanguine expectations. It is decidedly the best piece of work we have ever seen, and reflects credit on all concerned.

The proprietors anticipate no trouble in future from high or low water, as it really takes less water than was at first calculated.

We wish Messrs. Cooper & Hendricks success.

MORE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DRESS GOODS, LAWNS, plain and figured. Also FINE FRENCH LAWNS, and New Style BLACK HERNANI.
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., April 29. 1875.

The tobacco brakes in the Warehouses were very large during the past week, bringing fair prices, satisfactory to all.

S. A. OGBURN has been appointed town officer for Winston.

NEARLY A FIRE.—A curtain in one of the windows of Wilson's Hotel, accidentally caught fire from a lamp, on Saturday evening last, but was fortunately extinguished before much damage was done.

LARGE STOCK WHITE GOODS, New Style, TARLETONS, QUEENS LAWNS, striped and plain; FRENCH ORGANDIES, lace striped and plain, suitable for party and bridal costumes. J. L. FULKERSON.
April 29th, 1874.

SHADY MOUNT SABBATH SCHOOL will celebrate its 4th anniversary on Sunday next.

KILLED.—A colored section hand, while standing too near the track, when the Salem train passed New Garden station, was struck by one of the cars, and his head literally crushed, killing him almost instantly.

WHERE'S SHERIDAN?—Confederate money is now in circulation among the boys, and for ten dollars a boy can buy a ticket that will give him a month's trial at trying to break his neck riding round on a board fixed on top of a post to imitate the horse concern that was with the circus.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN SPRING DRESS GOODS,
CARRE'-FONDANT PLAIDS,
"DUNKIRK SUITINGS,"
said to be *all the go*.
Just received by J. L. FULKERSON,
Salem, N. C., April 29th, 1874.

DROWNED.—We learn that John Smith, son of Levi K. Smith, aged about 20 years, was drowned in Sheek's Mill Pond, near Hall's Ferry, on Saturday last, under the following circumstances:

Mr. Sheek and a party of young men were hurrying to the pond, and becoming very warm, plunged in and endeavored to swim across, Not far from the bank he sank suddenly, much to the surprise of his companions, one of whom dived and brought his body up, too late however, to reuscitate him. It is believed that he was attacked with cramp, as he was a good swimmer, and went down within a few feet of a clump of bushes.

MATELASSE SUITINGS,
MANCHESTER BALERNOS,
JACQUARDS,
BARATHEA,
POPLINS,
and best BLACK ALPACAS
and MOHAIRS,
new and cheap, J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., April 29th, 1875.

WINSTON TAXES.—The exhibit of the Secretary and Treasurer of Winston shows the total amount of taxes collected for the past year to be $902.37.

The Mill wagon, under the charge of Mr. Jake Thomas, again makes its rounds, and Jake and his old gray horse, Buck, look as natural as ever.

THE SHOWMEN AGAIN.—W. D. Brown and B. F. Egleston, the gamblers connected with the show that recently visited this place, failed to put in an appearance before the Magistrate on Monday the 10th inst., as they had given bond to T. B. Denthit, Deputy Sheriff, to do, says the Winston *Republican*.

At latest account the case was not settled.

MAYO PRIMITIVE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—A very large concourse of people assembled at Saint's Delight Meeting House, 6 miles from this, place, on Sunday last. During the day a fire broke out in the woods, thought to have originated from a cigar stump thrown among the leaves. It was extinguished, however, before any damage was done. The Association adjourned on Monday, after a harmonious session of three days.

BLEACHED MUSLINS, cheaper than they have been in 15 years.
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., April 29th, 1875.

THE CENTRAL is the title of a new weekly paper just commenced at Lexington, N. C., by Messrs. Belo & Murchison, the first number of which is before us. The paper is Conservative in politics, makes a neat appearance, gives evidence of tact and talent, and is afforded at two dollars a year. We wish the enterprise much success.

GODY FOR JUNE.—Gody's Magazine never fails to make its appearance in due time. The June number is, as usual, all that any intelligent lady could desire, in its way. This is an old publication, and although among the best, still seems to improve with age.

The Wilson Sewing Machine is comparatively a new machine, patented and put upon the market in 1871; since that time the Company have made and sold 200 thousand machines.

This record of sales for the *first 4 years of existence*, has no *parallel* in the *history* of any *other* Sewing Machine Company that was ever organized. These are *facts* that no *sophistry* can *overleap*, and no *stretch* of *human ingenuity evade*. Apply to
A. M. JONES, *Agent*,
Salem, N. C.

IF there are any persons who are fond of stumping their toes," at a loss for a good place to stump them, let them promenade on the sidewalk just above the calaboose. They will find it a capital place.

"MAY they always live in peace and harmony," was the way a marriage notice should have wound up, but the *devil*, who couldn't read manuscript well, put it in type, and horrified the happy couple, by making it read: "May they always live *on peas and hominy*."

Among the various dishes on *Tom Davis'* table, on Sunday, *ham* and eggs was the most conspicuous.

The other night a man got awake with a severe tooth-ache, and slipping out of bed so as not to disturb his wife, he groped his way in the dark to the kitchen and was feeling about on a shelf for a vial of tooth-ache drops that he had put there, when something grabbed his hand. The screaming that he done awoke his wife, who got up, struck a light and hastened to the kitchen and released him from the grip of a steel-trap that she had set on the shelf to catch a rat that had been committing depredations in the kitchen.

An uptown boy has invented a leg-breaking machine. It is a wheel attached to the end of a pole, and is rolled along the side-walks, much to the annoyance of pedestrians.

Mr. J. H. Livesay, aged 50 years, a worthy man, and a printer, attempted to commit suicide in Lexington on last Saturday by cutting his throat with a razor. We learn he made three attempts to take his life at Gibsonville.

THE TAX LIST.—The Commissioners of this county were in session this week, to revise the tax lists. Next week, probably, we will be enabled to give the result.

NEW PAPETRIES.—
Bismark Note,
Oxford Note,
Aureria Note,
Arcade Note,
Royal Victoria Note,
put up in neat boxes. See first class papers at
BOOK STORE.

A man named Moon gets drunk every Saturday night, and the people in his neighborhood say they have a full Moon once a week.

WE acknowledge the receipt of invitation to the Annual Commencement of Wake Forest College, June 8th, 9th and 10th. Hon. A. M. Waddell, will deliver the address before the Literary Societies, and Rev. Thos. E. Skinner, of Athens, Ga., delivers the sermon before the Graduating Class.

The Centennial celebration of the Friedland Moravian Church, in this vicinity, will take place on the 29th and 30th instant.

The commencement exercises of Salem Female Academy will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday May 25th and 26th.

PROF. GUSS RICH gave a Matinee in Butner's Hall on Saturday afternoon, before the young ladies of the Academy, giving general satisfaction.

On Saturday evening our citizens enjoyed the exhibition.

Mr. Rich is well known and appreciated as a clever performer in sleight-of-hand, embracing many truly wonderful feats.

We see Mr. Joseph Knaus' shoe-shop has been closed for several weeks, owing to sickness,—himself and family having been sorely afflicted.

NEW GOODS.—R. A. Wommack & Co., are receiving a splendid stock of Spring and Summer Goods at prices to suit the times.

NEW BOOKS.—LIFE OF CHRIST, beautifully illustrated with steel engravings.
TYPES AND EMBLEMS, Spurgeon's new book.
NEW CHROMOS, from 10 cts. to 60 cts. Also a full line of finely bound Poems, Writing Albums, &c., suitable for presents, at the
BOOK STORE.

A Massachusetts gentleman, who has been travelling in the Southern States, goes home with the impression that Shelby is the best place he has seen in which to locate. We are glad to see North Carolina obtaining that position which its many advantages entitle it.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn,	85	a 90	Salt	1 60	a 0 00
Wheat,	1 30	a 1 35	" American,	0 00	
Flour,	3 50	a 4 00	Candles ada.	18	a 20
Meal,	2½	a 3	Oils, Linseed,	0.00	a 1.25
Chop,	2½	a 2¾	" Kerosene,	22	a 30
Bacon,	12½	a 00	Sheetings, Fries' B.		8½
Pork,	0 00	a 9 00	" " A		9
Lard,	12½	a 15	Yarn, Fries.	0 00	a 1 25
Eggs,	10	a 00	Iron,	5	a
Molasses,	38	a 50	Nails,	5	a 00
Cheese Fac.	18	a 25	Calf Skins, green,	15 cts.	
" Mount.	15	a 20	Tallow,	8	a 10
Butter	25	a 00	Beeswax,	28	a 30
Peas,	1 00	a 00	Clover Seed,	0 00	a 8 00
Apples, green,	75	a 1 00	Home grown;	0.00	a 0.00
" dried,	4	a 10	Barrels Flour, Fruit		50
Potatoes, sw.	75	a 80	Brick,	6.00	a 10.00
" irish,	1 25	a 000	Shingles,		
Coffee,	20	a 30	Long leaf pine,	4.50	a 5.50
Sugar,	8	a 15	Hay, per cwt.	50	a 60
" crushed,	15	a 18	Rags,	2½	a 3
Dried peel, peach.,	12½	a 22	Butter Beans,		13
" unpeel ½ "	6	a 8	Dried Cherries	00	to 00
Dried Blackberries,	0				

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

LUGS.	
Common,	$ 9 00 to 11 00
Good working,	11 00 to 12 00
Bright medium smokers,	12 50 to 15 00
Fancy smokers,	18 00 to 34 00
LEAF.	
Common,	10 00 to 13 00
Good,	14 00 to 20 00
Medium wrappers,	18 00 to 35 00
Yellow do	45 00 to 50 00
Fancy, do	55 00 to 91 00
Mahogany medium,	25 00 to 35 00
" good,	35 00 to 50 00

Danville Tobacco Market.

Lugs—Very Common,	6.00 to 08.
" Medium,	7.00 to 10.50
Fine Smokers,	15.00 to 35.
Leaf—Common,	10.00 to 15.
" Good	15.00 to 20.
Wrappers—Medium,	30.00 to 35.
" Fine,	50.00 to 60.
" Extra,	75.00 to 85.

Richmond Tobacco Market.

BLACK.	
LUGS—Very common	$ 6 00 to 7 00
Medium to good	7 50 to 8 50
Extra	9 00 to 9 50
LEAF—Common	9 00 to 9 50
Medium	10 00 to 11 50
Good	12 00 to 14 00
Fine	14 50 to 15 00
Extra selections	15 50 to 18 00
BRIGHT.	
LUGS—Common to Medium	9 00 to 11 00
Good to Fine	12 50 to 20 00
Fine smoking	22 50 to 30 00
Extra smoking	35 00 to 40 00
LEAF—Common to medium	10 00 to 12 00
Good to fine	12 50 to 16 00
Extra fillers	17 00 to 20 00
WRAPPERS—Common	18 00 to 25 00
Medium to good	27 00 to 40 00
Fine	45 00 to 75 00
Extra	80 00 to 000 00
MAHOGANY.	
WRAPPERS—Common to medium	15 00 to 20 00
Good to fine	25 00 to 35 00
Extra	40 00 to 60 00

Fayetteville, May 9.—Bacon 14 a 16; Flour, $4.00 a $4 50; Corn 1 00 a 1 10; Oats 85 a 00; Rye, $0 00; Wheat, $0 00 a $0 00; Lard, 17½ a 18; Brandy, $2 00; Whisky, corn, $1 50 a $1 70; rye, a $2 00 a $2 25; Salt, $1 50 a 1 60.

Charlotte, May 17.— Bacon 000 a 000; Flour, $3 50 a $4 00; Corn, 95 a 0 00; Oats, 00 00; Wheat, $1 50 a $1 75; Brandy, $1 75 a $2 00.

SPRING GREETING.

To our numerous Customers:

We have the pleasure of stating to you that our sales for the past year were very satisfactory, and that our facilities for supplying your wants, are greater than ever.

We write to advise you of the large and comblete assortment of Goods which we have recently purchased for **CASH,** *in the Northern Cities, and are now offering for sale.*

To enumerate the many articles of our stock is unnecessary, since you all know the various lines of merchandise that we keep. We can only assure you that we have a very full and attractive supply of Goods, and that our prices are as ***LOW AS THE LOWEST.***

We hope that our present customers may continue their dealings with us, and that other friends and strangers may give us a call before supplying their needs. To all we extend a cordial welcome.

Gratefully,

PATTERSON & CO.
Salem, N. C., April 15th, 1875

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT SALEM, N. C., May 1st, 1875.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Margret, Miss Chloe Charles, Miss Julia Farmer, Callie Hine, care Mr. Fogler, Miss Sarah Morgan, Miss Hattie Patterson 2, Miss Mary A. Phillips, Miss Maria Tice, Miss Annis Watt col. Miss Lanthey White.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

S. J. Brown, Columbus Beckel, C. M. Beckel, D. A. Biby, Mat Coger (col.) R. J. Fish, Wm. F. Flinn, D. R. Green, J. C. Gleason. Auther Gallin (col.) Mathias & Absalone Hagee, B. F. Hanes, Edwin Johnson, James H. Leak, D. A. McGregor, C. D. Nutt, J. G. Neal, Jacob Parnell, Benjamin Parmer, Snider& Glecknee, Trougot Spaugh, L. F. Thomas, James H. Vaughn, David Williard, Andrew Young, care Webber and Davis, Joseph or Jeffry Yokely.
H. W. SHORE, P. M.

OIL! OIL! OIL! OIL!

Good Oil for Sewing Machines.
" " " Threshing "
" " " Mowing "
" " " All kinds of Machinery.

For sale at the SALEM AGRICULTURAL WORKS, Salem, N. C. May, 13 No. 19.

The SALEM PLOWS work well in all kinds of soil. Manufactured by the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Free! Free!! Free!!!

THE PIONEER.

A handsome illustrated newspaper, containing information for everybody. Tells how and where to secure a HOME cheap. SENT FREE to all parts of the world.

It contains the NEW HOMESTEAD and TIMBER LAWS, with other interesting matter found only in this paper.

SEND FOR IT AT ONCE!

It will only cost you a Postal Card. New number for April just out. Address
O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.,
OMAHA, NEB.

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Terms free—Address GEO. STINSON & Co., Portland Maine.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free.
P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO. conduct an agency for the reception of advertisements for American NEWSPAPERS—the most complete establishment of the kind in the world. Six thousand NEWSPAPERS are kept regularly on file, open to inspection by customers. Every **Advertisement** is taken at the home price of the paper, without any additional charge or commission. An advertiser, in dealing with the Agency, is saved trouble and correspondence, making one contract instead of a dozen, a hundred or a thousand. **A Book** of eighty pages, containing lists of best papers, largest circulations, religious, agricultural, class, political, daily and country papers, and all publications which are specially valuable to advertisers, with some information about prices, is sent **FREE** to any address on application. Persons at a distance wishing to make contracts for advertising in any town, city, county, State or Territory of the United States, or any portion of the Dominion of Canada, may send a concise statement of what they want, together with a copy of the **Advertisement** they desire inserted, and will receive information by return mail which will enable them to decide whether to increase or reduce the order. For such information there is no charge. Orders are taken for a single paper as well as for a list; for a single dollar as readily as for a larger sum Offices (Times Building),
41 PARK ROW, N. Y.

Most Extraordinary
Terms of Advertising are Offered for Newspapers in the State of
NORTH CAROLINA!
Send for list of papers and schedule of rates. Address
Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents,
No. 41 Park Row, New York.
Refer to Editor of this Paper. No. 17 4w.

FANCY GOODS & TOYS.

THE finest assortment of FANCY GOODS and TOYS in town at

F. W. Meller's Bazaar,

now on hand and still more coming, such as
CHINA,
GLASS,
PARIAN,
MARBLE,
LAVA WARE, &c.,
as well as a good assortment of DOLLS, COMMON TOYS, &c., for the little folks.

Also all kinds of CONFECTIONERY such as fresh, plain and fancy
CANDIES,
CAKES,
ORANGES,
LEMONS,
BANANAS,
FIGS,
RAISINS,
DATES,
CURRANTS,
CITRON, and
all kinds of FRESH NUTS.

Thankful for the patronage bestowed by a generous public, I hope, by a close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

Remember, our establishment is headquarters for FANCY GOODS, TOYS and CONFECTIONS.
F. W. MELLER.
Salem, N. C., Dec. 3, 1874.

JOHN D. SIEWERS,
MANUFACTURER OF
CABINET FURNITURE,
AT THE OLD STAND,
SALEM, - - N. C.

FURNITURE always on hand or made to order.
ALSO
Ready Made Coffins,
of various sizes and finish.

Orders for FURNITURE OR COFFINS promptly attended to. Prices to suit the times.
"AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST."
January 21, 1875.

WM. G. BAHNSON & CO.
Builders and Repairers of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c

WE have secured the services of competent workmen, and flatter ourselves able to please all our friends and the public generally, in the style, quality and price of our work.

Call and examine our collection of patterns to which we are constantly adding.

All first class work guaranteed.
W. G. BAHNSON & CO.,
Opposite J. W. Fries' Tanyard, SALEM, N C.
Feb 25, 1875-8

Mrs. J. E. Mickey,
Salem, N. C.,
Has just returned from Philadelphia and New York, where she has carefully selected a complete stock of
MILLINERY GOODS
of the latest, best, and moat fashionable styles.
Ladies are request to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. E. MICKEY.
Salem, N. C.,
Manufacturers and deals in all kinds of **TIN WARE,** Wholesale and Retail, A complete assortment always in Store.
NORTHERN AND GREENSBORO STOVES
always on hand and sold at prices which cannot fail to please.
Besides the above I have a full lot of
General Merchandise
of every description, at accommodating prices, for cash or barter.
ONE AND TWO HORSE WAGONS
of various Manufactures always on hand.
Thankkful for past favors we solicit a continuance of the same.
Salem, N. C. May 13, 1875. No. 19–3m.

100,000 lbs. Old Casting Wanted! At the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President. C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Secretary. P LASKI COWPER Supervisor,

NORTH CAROLINA
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF

INSURABLE PROPERTY,
AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,
On the Most Reasonable Terms.

☞ Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. ☜
☞ Encourage Home Institutions. ☜

J W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.
J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N

HODGIN, HINSHAW & CO.,
WINSTON, N. C.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
FERTILIZERS,
GUANO, PLASTERS, &c.,

HONEST AND FAIR DEALING OUR MOTTO.

OUR STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
is now complete, comprising all classes usually kept by us, every cent of which were bought for cash and will be sold for a small profit. As our house is the oldest, largest, best known and does the largest business of any house in either town, it is useless to enumerate the articles comprising our stock, but we wish to call attention to our fine Shoes for Ladies, manufactured expressly for us by the Winchester, Va., Shoe factory, every pair warranted, also to our stock of Charlottsville, Va., Cassimeres, Bleached and Brown Domestics and Shirtings, Dress Goods, Cottonades, &c. An examination of our stock and prices will show that we mean what we say and say what we mean. We offer no baits, nor resort to no rascally tricks to catch trade.—We invite everybody to examine our goods and prices. Country merchants will find it to their interest to deal with us.

Buy only the best and most Reliable Fertilizer.
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

350	Bags	Genuine Guano at	$ 80 00
580	Bags	Whann's Raw Bone Super Phosphate	55 00
80	Bags	Watson & Clarks Super Phosphate	55 00
100	Bags	Pacific Guano	55 00
100	Bags	Zell Tobacco Fertilizer	65 00

Also a large stock of all sorts and sizes of **THE WATT PLOWS.**

R. A. WOMMACK
HAS JUST RETURNED FROM
NEW YORK
WHERE HE PURCHASED
HIS SUPPLY OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Poetry.

THE BOY WITH THE HICKORY SHIRT.

A fig for your upper-ten boys,
With their canes and cigars and eye-glasses;
Their dandified and soft eyes,
Winking down on each girl that passes;
They may guzzle clambake and champagne,
And pride in their very high birth;
But give me the lad that goes plain,
The boy with the hickory shirt.

He is round as a barrel, and brown
As the peach in the mid-autumn sun;
From the sole of his foot to his crown,
He is brimful of frolic and fun.
Not afraid of hard work or of cold,
He is fearless and rough, without hurt;
His honor's as good as pure gold—
The boy with the hickory shirt.

To say his big heart cannot beat
With kindness for parents and brothers,
Would picture his traits incomplete,
If his sisters shared not with the others.
In fact, he's a broth of a blade;
I cannot fathom how much he is worth;
But the poor girl's fortune is made,
That gets Jim with the hickory shirt.

Humorous.

EARLY PIETY.

A few years since some roguish boys in a town not a thousand miles distant from the capital of New Hampshire, persuaded Joseph N——, or, as he was generally called, Joe, to attend Sunday School. Joe was an overgrown, half-witted, profane lad, and the boys had anticipated considerable fun out of him; but the answers to the various questions propounded were given so readily and correctly, that no one could for a moment suppose that he was not fully versed in theological lore.

Joe was duly ushered in, and placed on a settee in front of the one on which his friends were seated, and the recitation commenced.

The teacher first questioned the class on their regular lesson, and then he turned to Joe:

"My friend," said the teacher, "who made the world we inhabit?"

"Eh?" said Joe, turning up his eyes like an expiring calf.

"Who made the world we inhabit?"

Just as he was probably about to give the answer, one of the boys seated behind, inserted a pin into his (Joe's) pants, about nine inches below the ornamental button of his coat.

"God Almighty!" answered Joe, in an elevated tone, at the same time rising quickly from his seat.

"That is correct," replied the teacher; "but it is not necessary that you should rise in answering. A sitting posture is just as well."

Joe was again seated, and the catechism proceeded.

"Who died to save the world?"

The pin was again inserted, and Joe replied: "Jesus Christ!" in a still louder voice, rising, as before, from his seat.

"That is also correct, but do be more composed and seserved in your manner," said the teacher, in an expostulating tone.

After Joe had calmed down, the examination went on.

"What will be the final doom of all wicked men?" was the subject now up for consideration; and as the pin was again stuck in, Joe thundered out, with a higher elevation of his body: "Hell and damnation!"

"My young friend," said the instructor, "you give the true answer to all these questions; but while you are here, we wish you to be more mild in your words. Do endeavor if you can to restrain your enthusiasm, and give a less extended scope to your feelings.

SO NATURAL.

An American lately in London, who was badgered by the English on almost every topic, as he said, determined to go in the Mississippi steamboat style, and brag down everything that came in his way. His first chance occurred at an exhibition of painting, where a picture of a snow-storm attracted general admiration.

"Is not that fine?" asked a John Bull: "could you show anything as natural as that in America?"

"Pooh!" answered the free born American; "that is no comparison to a snow-storm picture painted by a cousin of mine, a few years since; *that* painting was so natural, sir, that a mother, who incautiously left her babe sleeping in a cradle near it, on returning to the room, *found her child frozen to death!*"

From that time onward, the American was let alone.

Petersham has produced and auctioneer who tells the truth. He recently told a bidder: "You've got a good bargain on that sleigh you bid off for $2.50. It's just as good for the hens to roost on as one that cost $60.

A college newspaper says that a clergyman in a certain church, on a recent occasion, discovered after beginning the service, that he had forgotten his notes. As it was too late to send for them he said to his audience, by way of apology, that this morning he should have to depend upon the Lord for what he might say, but in the afternoon he would come better prepared.

A confectioner, who twelve months ago taught his parrot to say "Pretty creature" to every lady who entered his shop is now a millionaire.

Here is the newest "floral sentiment:" If you wish for heart's-ease don't look to marigold.

Theory may be all very well, but young doctors and lawyers prefer *practice.*

What is better than a promising young man? A paying one.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS
AT
MRS. DOUTHIT'S
MILLINERY STORE,
SALEM, N. C.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW

SPRING & SUMMER
HATS AND BONNETS,
SASHES AND RIBBONS,

FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS,
LACES AND EDGINGS,
RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of
LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS,
KID & BELIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES,
HOSIERY AND CORSETS.

Perfumeries and Extracts and many other articles in my line.

Jet Jewelry and Necklaces, the latest and most beautiful styles just received.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.

☞ **Call at the Store, one door above W. T. Vogler's Jewelry establishment.**

Salem, N. C., April 22, 1875.-15-tf.

D. P. MAST.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WINSTON, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining Counties.

☞ Pays special attention to the settlement of Estates and to Southern Claims.

Office in the Court-House. 6-1y.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. W., N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Tuesday, April 27th, 1875.

GOING NORTH.

Stations.	Mail.	Exp'r.
Leave Charlotte,	9.24 P. M.	8.20 A. M.
" Air-line Junction,	9.32 "	8.50 "
" Salisbury,	11.48 "	10.52 "
" Greensboro,	2.20 A. M.	1.35 P. M.
" Danville,	5.44 "	4.05 "
" Dundee,	5.56 "	4.13 "
" Burkville,	11.35 "	8.36 "
Arrive Richmond,	2.22 P.M.	11.17 "

GOING SOUTH.

Stations.	Mail.	Exp'r.
Leave Richmond,	1.38 P. M.	5.08 A. M.
" Burkville,	4.52 "	8.35 "
" Dundee,	10.33 "	1.17 P. M.
" Danville,	10.39 "	1.21 "
" Greensboro,	2.00 A. M.	4.23 "
" Salisbury,	4.34 "	6.45 "
" Air-line Junction,	7.05 "	8.39 "
Arrive Charlotte,	7. 15 A. M.	8.47 "

	GOING EAST.		GOING WEST
Stations.	Mail.		Mail.
Leave Greensboro,	2.15 A. M.	Arrive	1.15 A.M.
" Comp'y Shops,	3.58 "	Leaves	11.57 "
" Raleigh,	7.33 A. M.	"	7.52 "
Arrive Goldsboro,	10.05 "	"	5.00 P.M

NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.—SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro, - - -	4.30, P. M.
Arrive at Salem, - - -	6.13 P. M.
Leave Salem - - -	9.20, A. M.
Arrive at Greensboro, - - -	11 19 A. M.

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 7.52 P. M. connects at Greensboro with the Northern bound train; making the quickest time to all northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Trains to and from points East of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with Mail Trains to and from points North and South.

Two Trains daily, both ways.

On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 9.00 a. m., arrive at Burkeville 12.43, p. m., leave Burkeville 4.35, a. m., arrive at Richmond, 7.58, a. m.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN CHARLOTTE AND RICHMOND, 282 MILES.

For further information, address

S. E. ALLEN, General Ticket Agent
Greensboro, N. C.

T. M. R. TALCOTT,
Engineer and Gen'l Superintendent.

GO TO THE
BARGAIN STORE!

PFOHL & STOCKTON

Winston, N. C.,

Wholesale and Retail
MERCHANTS.

JOSEPH STOCKTON has just returned from the Northern Markets where he has laid in the largest stock of

SPRING GOODS

Ever before purchased by his house, and as they were bought low for cash, they defy all competition for ELEGANCE VARIETY AND CHEAPNESS, and the public will find it

☞ TRUE ECONOMY ☜

to purchase from them.

Our customers will find a full line of

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Notions, Jeans, Domestics, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Queensware and Groceries,

and everything else desired in this market.

☞ By persistent, legitimate and honest efforts, we have labored to make, and have succeeded in establishing the reputation that our house is the cheapest

BARGAIN STORE

in this section of the State.

☞ Our purchases are made direct from MANUFACTURERS, or their agents, and our patrons are hereby assured, that we intend in the future, (and we offer our past as a guarantee of the future,) to sustain the reputation of selling good, reliable Goods at a small advance on cost.

Wholesale Department

☞ We cordially invite the merchants of Western North Carolina to buy from us at New York prices, thereby saving time and expenses.

AT COST!

WITH a view to a change of business, we offer our entire stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

either in JOB LOTS or at RETAIL at cost.

As our stock embraces a good assortment of the best Gent's, Ladies' and Children's fine work, also

Men's, Boy's, Women's and Misses'
HEAVY SHOES

from the best Manufacturers, great inducements are offered to the purchaser to *call early.*

S. H. & S. A. C. EVERETT.
Main Street, Salem, N. C.

April 22, 1875.

To the Debtors of
E. L. HEGE AND HEGE BROTHERS,
BANKRUPTS.

YOU are hereby distinctly *notified* to come and make *payment* at once to the undersigned, or proceedings, without delay, will be taken to enforce the payment of these debts in the United States Court where the homestead exemptions have recently been over-ruled.

J. W. HUNTER, Assignee.

April 22, 1875.

The Salem Plows are sure to please Manufactured by the Salem Agricultura Works, Salem, N. C.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.

For sale at prices to suit the times.

LIGHT running and very quiet, has long been tested as a first class

MACHINE,

and being made of the finest steel, having no wire springs, cog-wheels or cams to get out of order, its

DURABILITY IS UNQUESTIONABLE

and perfect working is not to be surpassed. Has a shuttle making the stitch alike on both sides, has

THE REVERSIBLE FEED.

sewing backwards or forwards as no other machine can do.

This being a great convenience in fastening seams. We furnish a

SIDE OR BACK FEED,

to suit the purchaser, and further, we

GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

We allow a discount from our present LOW PRICES, TO CLUBS OF THREE,

Send your orders and we will see that proper instruction is given you in the use of the machine and that you are fully satisfied in your choice.

Always on hand. Machines of other makes which have been taken in exchange, for sale very low.

Agents Wanted.

F. G. CARTLAND,
General Agent for the Company.
Greensboro, N. C.

☞ HODGIN, HINSHAW & CO.,
Agents, Winston, N. C.

Ornamental Plants.

Agency Established in Salem.

THE Subscriber is pleased to announce that Mr. JOHN H. SHULTZ has been appointed Agent for Salem and vicinity of the Kelvyn Nursery.—Shade Trees, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Dutch Bulbs, Flower Seeds, Greenhouse and Hothouse Plants, and Hardy Border Plants in 1800 varieties, grown in North Carolina, and adapted to our wants. Prices as low as any reputable house in the United States. Full descriptive catalogues may be obtained of the Agent. Plans furnished for the entire improvement of Public and Private Grounds, and the outfit of trees and lowers supplied. References in any part of the State.

C. B DENSON,
Nov. 12, 1874. Pittsboro, N. C.

BLATCHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a lifetime. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally. In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you, will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp,

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Feb. 75.1818, -7-9m.

JUST RECEIVED
AT
BLUM'S BOOKSTORE

HEARTS AND HANDS, by Miss Fisher,	50 cts.
A HERO & A MARTYR,	15 "
TREASURE HUNTERS,	40 "
JACK'S SISTER,	75 "
KING OF NO-LAND,	25 "
SYLVIA'S CHOICE,	50 "
A STRANGE WORLD,	75 "
JESSIE TRIM,	50 "
HAGARENE,	75 "

The above Novels are all fresh, and embrace the best of the late editions.

VANCE'S
SKETCHES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We have these charming papers now in Press, and on, or before, the middle of May, will
OFFER THEM TO THE PUBLIC
At a price which will put it within the reach of all classes. The volume will also contain
THE MEMORIAL POEM
RECITED BY
MR. JAMES BARRON HOPE
ON BEHALF OF
THE LADIES OF WARREN COUNTY
ON THE UNVEILING OF THE
MONUMENT TO GEN. LEE'S DAUGHTER
IN THAT COUNTY
ON THE 8TH OF AUGUST, 1868.
The volume will be octavo in size, on handsome paper, of great typographical elegance, and will contain some sketches
NEVER BEFORE GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC

James Barron Hope & Co., Publishers,
NORFOLK LANDMARK, Norfolk, Va.

Land for Sale and Rent.

I have several tracts of land for sale, some well improved, and others without improvements, and embracing some good fresh tobacco land.

Terms easy to purchasers.

I have also several farms to rent for next year, which are in good order.

No cropper need apply unless well known, or recommended by responsible parties.

For further particulars apply to

Salem N. C., June 1, 1874.-23-tf. H. W. FRIES

NEW STYLES
Paper and Envelopes,
AT THE BOOK STORE,
CONSISTING OF

REPPS in four tints, in a neat box. LEGAL FOLD.
ARLINGTON PAPETERIES.
CODLIN & SHORT'S PAPETERIES, two styles envelopes in a box.
DOMINOES, CHECKERMEN,
CHECKER BOARDS.

THOS. R PURNELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to business in the State and Federal Courts. Claims collected in any part of the State.

M. H. LANGFELD. M. H. LANGFELD.

$50,000!

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

ECONOMY IS WEALTH!

I am now Prepared to offer Special Bargains in

Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods, Clothing, Notions, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Millinery Goods, &c., &c.

I HAVE A STOCK OF UPWARDS OF

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,

Which having been paid for in ☞ CASH, and having been bought in the Eastern Markets at the very LOWEST figures

☞ I BOTH CAN AND WILL UNDERSELL ANY COMPETITION WITHIN A RADIUS OF 100 MILES.

FIRST CLASS GOODS ONLY.

I have given FOUR WEEKS undivided attention to the selection of a stock in the East, which in QUALITY and PRICE, was especially designed for this market, and will clearly show that I have made the interests of my customers my sole aim.

FIVE REASONS WHY I CAN UNDERSELL ALL COMPETITION.

1st. I personally superintend the purchase and sale of my Stock.
2nd. I buy only for CASH, and my discounts are already a very heavy portion of the profits of others.
3rd. Having a buyer constantly in the Northern markets, can always give my patrons the benefit of any decline, and am prepared to offer novelties.
4th. Having TWO stores, I buy in LARGE QUANTITIES, and from FIRST HANDS only, and thereby save the Jobbers' profit, in the purchase of my stock.
5th. I have pruned my expenses to the very lowest figures, and give my customers benefit of same.

Thanking my friends and the community at large for their kind encouragement in the past, I now assure them that I will endeavor to do more than deserve it in the future, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage.

JOBBING A SPECIALTY.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS will do well to call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

WINSTON, N. C., APRIL 8th, 1875.

FIRST CLASS NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.
J. BLICKENDERFER,
South Side Public Square, Salem, N. C.

ALWAYS ALERT
TO PROCURE FOR HIS CUSTOMERS ALL THE ADVANTAGES
GOOD BUYING
Can give them, has enabled him to offer to the Public a
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

A NEW LINE OF ARTICLES RARE, RICH AND TASTY, consisting of

China, Glass, Lava and Parian Ware,

FANCY GOODS, FANCY BOXES, AND LADIES' WORK BOXES, &c.
Very beautiful and suited for Presents.

☞ New Styles of Goods received every few days.

Salem, N. C. April 15, 1875. J. BLICKENDERFER.
SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! CLOTHING!!!
NOW IS YOUR TIME TO GET GOOD BARGAINS.
☞ GO TO THE BALTIMORE CLOTHING HOUSE,
East Side Court-House Square,
WINSTON, N. C.,
OF
BRAFMAN & SCHRÖDER,

WHO beg to call the attention of their many patrons and the public generally, to their NEW AND FULL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
OF THE LATEST STYLES AND FASHIONS.

Having just returned from Baltimore, after a two weeks' careful selection of stock, we are prepared to sell at **Less Figures** than any other dealer in this or adjoining counties, having the advantage of **Manufacturing our own Goods.** We are prepared to sell either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AT PRICES TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

☞ **COUNTRY MERCHANTS** would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are prepared to SUPPLY THEIR WANTS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Clothing Cut and made to Order a specialty.

April 8th, 1875-14-3m.

NURSERY AGENCY.
Very Choice Trees and Plants.

HAVING TAKEN THE AGENCY FOR Mr. G. S. Bellis' extensive "Butterwood Nursery," located at Littleton, in this State, I am now prepared to fill orders for TREES and PLANTS of the choicest and most desirable varieties, and on the most satisfactory terms.

I would call special attention to the new and very early varieties of PEACHES—The BEATRICE, LOUISE and RIVERS—all ripening ahead of Hale. These have now been thoroughly tested in this country, and have obtained the commendation of all who have seen them.

Mr. Bellis commenced packing his Beatrice, last year, (from 5,000 trees) on the 5th of June, shipped them to New York, where they ALL arrived in PERFECT ORDER, and sold for $6 to $8 per bushel crate.—Here they will ripen from the 12th to the 20th of June.

Prices of Beatrice, Louise and Rivers $4 per doz and $20 per 100. Other varieties, as per Catalogue.

I would also direct attention to the NEWMAN SEEDLING STRAWBERRY of Southern origin, well known and very highly esteemed for a number of years,—but until recently, closely held in private hands.—This berry is large, of finer flavor than Wilson's and two weeks earlier, remaining in bearing for nearly three months, and is perfectly adapted to our soil and climate. It is a remarkably firm and solid berry.

Prices of Plants.—50 cents per doz; $3 50 per 100; $20 per 1000.

A large stock of PURE WILSON'S ALBANY on hand. Plants very fine. Send for Catalogue.

E. W. LINEBACK.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 5, 1874.

A CARD.

The Supreme Court, having by their judgment, replaced on the Bench, the late incumbent in this District:

I notify my friends and the public, that I have resumed the practice of the law, in the Counties of Stokes, Davie, Davidson and Forsyth.

Prompt attention will be given to legal business entrusted to me.

THOS. J. WILSON.

Winston, N. C., Feb. 1st, 1875.

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: *Systematic.* All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send **25 cents** to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (*ninety-seventh edition*), containing lists of over 2,000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publisher's rates. GET THE BOOK. No. 11, 1y.

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No. 11. 1y. G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

$75 A WEEK to Agents to sell an article SALABLE AS FLOUR. Profits immense. Package free. Address, BUCKEYE M'F'G CO., Marion, Ohio. No. 11. 1y.

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[Late Assistant Post-Master General.]
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Departments of the Government
OFFICE 421. E. STREET,
OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

☞ Post-Office Address, Lock Box, 79 Washington City, D. C.

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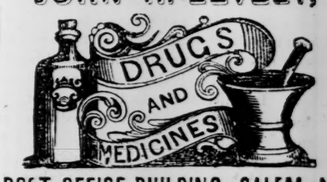

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THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDCINES,

and always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.

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PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS,
PATENT MEDICINES.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
FINE CUTLERY, &c.
FINE TOBACCO, CIGARS.

SAFETY LAMPS.

NON EXPLOSIVE, at manufacturer's prices, at CROSLAND'S. 5-tf.

BEST PORTO RICO MOLASSES at CROSLAND'S. 5-tf.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR and SYRUP at CROSLAND'S. 5-tf.

MOCA, JAVA, LAGUYRA, RIO AND PEA BERRY COFFEE at CROSLAND'S. 5-tf.

ARROWROOT, OYSTER AND OTHER CRACKERS at CROSLAND'S. 5-tf.

BEST BEAT HOMINY at CROSLAND'S. 5-tf.

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IF not, have it done at once, but first come to the undersigned and examine statements showing the standing of *all* the different Companies, and then select the strongest and safest. The *best* is always good enough, and in Life Insurance it will cost *less* than an inferior article.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL

is the second largest Life Company in the world, and will insure your life on the most reasonable terms.

Its expenses are *less* than any other Company, therefore its dividends *can* be and *are* greater, reducing the premiums to the actual cost of insurance, for there are no Stockholders to take the largest share of the profits.

Do not take my word for it, but come and examine the figures for yourselves.

J. A. LINEBACK, *Agent.*

Salem, N. C. March 5, 1874.-10

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AUTOGRAPH AND
WRITING ALBUMS,
AT THE BOOK STORE.